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Squalus Off Ocean Floor; Oil Men Urge Shutdown; 'Shun Reich,' Danzig Told

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 12, 1939

Pontoons Lift Squalus 80 Feet From Bottom

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—The United States Navy today lifted the flooded submarine Squalus from the ocean floor that has gripped her almost continuously since May 23.

Shortly before 9 a. m. the three pontoons attached to the water-filled stern of the craft broke the surface amid a flurry of foam, indicating the after compartment had been lifted 80 feet from the bottom.

Oil Men Ask Shutdown to Halt Price Slump

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Oklahoma oil operators proposed today that all oil wells in southwestern states be shut down until the price of crude is restored to a dollar a barrel.

The industry, as a whole, smitten by underselling in Texas, Louisiana, and Illinois, waited for the price of crude to tumble generally. The price crisis was termed the most serious since 1931 when the big East Texas field blew in with its 25,000 wells and crude went to a dime a barrel.

Danzigers Urged to Keep Out of Reich

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—Hundreds of circulars declaring "We do not want to go into the Third Reich"—Germany—and demanding resignation of Albert Forster, District Nazi Leader, for "irresponsible work" have appeared here.

Nazis said "foreign sources" were responsible for the circulars, which went to consuls, Senate members, and many citizens. They were signed "Danzig's Freedom Front." Police were unable to trace their origin.

U. S. Armament Sales to France Set Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Armament export licenses totaling $35,419,372, issued during July for shipments to France, set a peace-time record for foreign purchases of American war supplies in one month. The total to all countries was $39,920,738, the State Department reported. French purchases were almost exclusively of aircraft.

Great Britain obtained licenses during the month totaling only $75,401, but actual exports to that country amounted to $5,694,900. Total actual exports to Great Britain during the first seven months of this year amounted to $20,705,095.24.

King Carol Speeds Home From Turkey

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—King Carol of Rumania hurried home after a six-hour conference with President Inonu of Turkey. Sudden termination of the King's vacation 10 days earlier than scheduled was reported to have been caused by serious developments in the international situation.

70,000 U. S. Troops Take Part in War Games

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 70,000 soldiers gathered at two points on the eastern seaboard today to repel a simulated invasion from overseas.

National Guardsmen from nine northeastern states converged on the Plattsburgh, N. Y., area for two weeks of war games, while 23,000 Guardsmen and regulars already in the field around Manassas, Va., completed preliminary hardening for a test of their efficiency.

Pair Hops for Ireland From Nova Scotia

ST. PETER'S, Nova Scotia (CP)—Alex Loeb, who said he first decided to fly the ocean when Col. Charles A. Lindbergh made his flight to Paris, and his fellow New Yorker, Dick Decker, took off for Ireland from here yesterday at 9:04 a. m. (E. S. T.).

The longest they figured they could stay aloft was 25 hours, which would end about 10 a. m. (E. S. T.). The plane carried no wireless.

DUBLIN (AP)—The Coast Guard and Baldonnel Airport reported this afternoon that no word had been received of the fliers.

Brazil Ends Pegging of German Mark

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The Bank of Brazil has notified German banks operating in Brazil that Germany's "compensation marks" will fluctuate in value instead of remaining on their previous fixed basis.

The order places German currency—used in the Reich's barter trade with Brazil—on a level which removes the advantage previously held by the compensation mark over the United States dollar.

Memorandum from Rio de Janeiro: Page 1.

Hopkins Names Economic Experts as Aides

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, has selected seven personal aides, all experienced in some field of economics, who will help him rejuvenate the Commerce Department and put it in a better position to guide Administration economic policies.

Aides approved were: Richard V. Gilbert, public finance expert of Harvard University; V. L. Bassie, former Federal Reserve Board employees; Rodney Riley, former University of Cincinnati economist; Carroll Wilson of the New York investment council firm of Scudder, Stevens & Clark; Robert L. Davison of the Pierce Foundation; James Hughes, former NRA construction expert, and Paul Truitt of the Treasury.

President Approves Flood-Control Surveys

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed into law an authorization for preliminary surveys of 38 flood-control projects. The Act authorized expenditure of $300,000 yearly for removal of snags to clear channels of streams.

The measure also gave the War Department authority to exchange Government property for private property needed for projects.

Indian Committee Bars War Aid to Britain

BOMBAY (AP)—A resolution opposing co-operation with Britain in the event of war was adopted by the All-India Congress Committee in a meeting at Wardha. The resolution authorized Provincial Congress ministries to resign if they found it impossible to follow such a policy.

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
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Canadian-American Air Service Accord Drafted at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Aug. 12 (CP)—An agreement to clear the way for exchanging air line services was drafted yesterday by representatives of the United States and Canada, to be submitted to the two governments for ratification.

The conferees said it was intended "to stimulate and promote sound economic development of air services" and remove barriers to over-the-border operation for lines of both countries.

It was understood the agreement would remove difficulties of Canadian companies seeking to operate to such cities as New York, Buffalo, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and Boston, and of United States lines serving Canadian points.

Sky 'Fireworks'

E. E. Barnard, Yerkes Observatory

Trail of a Meteor
Crosses Close to Veil Nebula in Cygnus

Stellar Stage Set For Exhibition Of Perseid Meteors

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Perseid meteors, "tears of St. Lawrence," fragments of other worlds, are due to streak across the sky in large numbers during the next few nights. Astronomers forecast best seeing and greater numbers after midnight. The moon which does not rise until late will cause little interference.

Earth entered the borders of this never-failing stream of celestial visitors during July, but it takes until mid-August to hit the "lively" portion. Perseids never have failed to turn in a good show for hundreds of years, according to records.

"Falling stars," some people call them as they silently crack the sky. But real stars are immense suns at least several trillions of miles off in space. Early astronomers explained them as explosions of gases collecting in space, the descent of fragments tossed aloft by volcanoes, or debris strung between the earth and the moon when these bodies were torn apart by mighty forces.

Vast Ring of Dust

The speed with which many of the large meteorites travel, however, suggest that they originate beyond the solar system and come from distant stars, becoming visible only when they strike the earth's atmosphere.

Today Perseids are visualized as a vast elliptical ring of cosmic dust particles and stones, a ring some 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 miles long and about 50,000,000 miles wide, a great stream of dust that circles the sun in a comet-shaped orbit crossed by the earth each year in August.

For the careful observer, from 15 to 50 meteors an hour should be recorded. The constellation of Perseus will be low in the sky, a little east of north during the early evening and it stays in the sky all

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Legislature Acts to Rush Prorogation

Boost in gas tax and salary increase are main obstacles to speedy closing.

A bloc of legislators was reported at noon preparing to outwit the Governor on the proposed salary boost from $2,000 to $3,000. In the closing minutes of the legislative session they plan to push through an "extra compensation" joint order raising the pay to $3,000. This move is based on the belief that the Governor will veto the pending bill to fix members' salaries at $3,000 for the biennium.

A joint order does not require the signature of the Governor.

William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, advised of the move, declared he would not pay out the additional compensation until he had received an opinion from the Attorney General on the legality of the increase.

Republicans in caucus voted against any increase in the gasoline tax to finance stream clearance made necessary by the September hurricane. They voted the $250,000-$500,000 program be financed from the general fund. Democrats, in a separate caucus, concurred.

While major obstacles remain to be hurdled before prorogation of Massachusetts' first biennial legislative session is attained, legislative leaders were driving House and Senate members in an attempt to end the 1939-40 session sometime tonight.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall called the Executive Council into session preparatory to prorogation and ordered State Departments, ordinarily closed on Saturdays, to be manned with sufficient staffs to take care of possible legislative needs.

Thus the State House today took on the bustling atmosphere always marking a prorogation drive.

Preparatory to the "big push" the House and Senate has held several night sessions this week, including last night.

New Revenue Needs

New revenue, the big problem of the 1939-40 session still remains one of the largest hurdles to closing down legislative business this week end. While $22,575,000 is to be produced by new tax bills already made law, the Governor's insistence that one cent be added to the gasoline tax for the months of October and November to provide funds for stream clearance made necessary by the September, 1938, hurricane constitutes a distinct threat to prorogation.

Republican leadership in the House today was desperately attempted to revive the gasoline tax measure killed by the House last night by 151 to 52 vote. Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, warned that prorogation could not be attained without passage of this measure.

Another stumbling block is the legislative desire for a salary increase for the biennial session. House members have demanded $3,000 for the session. Unless legislation is adopted, the salary will be $2,000. Previous to biennial sessions the legislators received $2,000 a year.

Salary Veto Loans

Governor Saltonstall is expected to veto any salary increase on the ground that the State cannot stand the $280,000 extra cost. Thus a two-thirds majority would be necessary to override the veto.

There is some thought that the Governor's veto will be of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Britain Drafts Relief For Colonial Millions

Plan based on study of nutrition showing vast areas in need while food is going to waste in other sections—Colonial governments urged to foster development of home and school gardens.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Specific proposals for improving the lot of many millions of undernourished people in British colonial possessions are now being considered by the Government.

Despite preoccupation with foreign affairs due to the unsettled situation in Europe some action is expected to be taken to correct admittedly deplorable conditions uncovered in a recent official report which characterized certain colonies as being little better than imperial slums.

This indictment of the existing system of British colonial administration is contained in a comprehensive survey of "Nutrition in the Colonies," by a committee of experts presided over by Earl de la Warr, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The committee was appointed by the British Government in October, 1936 and has since conducted exhaustive inquiries extending over much of tropical Africa and the West Indies, also many islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Millions Affected

The committee was appointed by under review the daily lives of some 55,000,000 people inhabiting 48 territories, collectively as big as two-thirds of the total area of the United States.

The authority of the committee is unquestioned and its disclosures are such as to have severely shaken the complacence of those who claim that Britain's low tariff colonial policy is the best in the world. Indeed high tariff supporters allege that corresponding American dependencies do not suffer from a similarly low standard of living. Puerto Rico, despite its smaller size, it is pointed out, does a larger trade with the United States than does Jamaica with England.

The anomalous nature of the existing situation is illustrated by the fact that two of the chief foods brought to notice by the committee as being lacking or defective in the diet of most of the native colonial races, are those of milk and fish. Yet on the very day that the committee's report was issued in London there appeared in the British press what seem to have been reliable items of news pointing to the throwing away of quite large quantities of these greatly needed foods.

Food Going to Waste

One of these items of news said that Hull and Grimsby trawler owners had laid up 33 per cent of the entire herring fleets of these two important ports in order to prevent fish being landed in such unmanageable quantities as to be unsaleable.

"Throughout the greater part of the colonial empire," the committee says, "the fundamental cause of malnutrition is the low standard of living of many of its inhabitants. Ignorance is a very important factor also."

The committee makes a great many detailed recommendations not all of them necessarily costing money. The provision of plots of ground on which the native can grow garden vegetables near his home, for example, means often only the putting to profitable use of what otherwise in many cases would be derelict.

Much the same applies to discoveries that have been made of the damage to food value done in the case of processing. Rice that is too highly milled, for example, loses much of its food value. The same is the case with red palm-oil which is produced in large quantities in West Africa and has a high food value when in its natural state, but loses its utility to a large extent when bleached for commercial purposes.

Home Gardens

The aim of a Colonial Government, the committee says, should be to endeavor to insure that as many people as possible should grow at least a part of the foodstuffs they consume. A combination of cereals and legumes is specially valuable, the consumption of animal products and especially of milk and fish are also particularly to be encouraged.

Instruction in the underlying fundamentals of nutrition has, the report pointed out, to overcome innate conservatism, prejudice and native taboos. The imparting of information to the women is particularly valuable. This, it was explained, is because—at least over wide regions in tropical Africa—it is the women who decide what food crops are to be planted and in many cases themselves grow, store and cook them. Greater use therefore, the committee says, might well be made of native women as Government Welfare workers and school teachers. The school garden or farm is in many cases a valuable adjunct to education, as are free meals for school children of all ages.

What is mainly necessary, however, is to raise the standard of living all round, the report concludes.

Synagogues Raided By Slovakian Mob

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia (AP)—Police reinforcements patrolled Bratislava's Ghetto Aug. 12, following mob attacks on two synagogues.

Jews hid in their homes and ghetto streets were deserted except for police. It was believed the mobs had taken valuable religious objects from the two places of worship.

Liberal

© Harris & Ewing

Paul V. McNutt
Starts his campaign ball rolling with plea for liberalism in speech to Young Democrats.

Young Democrats Cheer Appeal To Draft Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12—Young Democrats of the United States are girding themselves today for the next Presidential campaign.

The rallying cry was sounded in the national convention of the Young Democrats here Aug. 11 when Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, keynoter of both conventions which nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for President and who is generally regarded as the White House spokesman for this Administration, and Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma, stirred delegates to the convention in Duquesne Garden for what constituted a demand for President Roosevelt to lead them for a third term of the New Deal.

Senator Barkley emphasized that the next Democratic national convention would not name a candidate or adopt a platform even remotely repudiating the President and that anyone who believed the contrary "should consult an alienist."

Pro-Roosevelt Parade

This was cheered to the echo, with delegates pounding on their seats with miniature baseball bats distributed by a Louisville (Ky.) sporting goods concern and later marching around the garden with state banners unfurled in a demonstration that was 100 per cent pro-Roosevelt.

While efforts of the young Demo-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Foreign Policy: President Hints Shift in Tactics

The return to 'straight international law' in case of major crisis is indicated.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—President Roosevelt's broad hint at his Hyde Park press conference that he would seek a return to what is known as straight international law, if and when a major war crisis broke out in Europe, came as a distinct surprise to the capital.

It was evident from the President's remarks that in his present mood he is of the opinion that foreign policy cannot be legislated, and that only the broadest freedom for the Executive would make it possible for the Government to make all the detailed decisions of waging neutrality and staying clear of a foreign war. For neutrality and noninvolvement, the President definitely indicated, were his aims and those of the country.

A return to straight international law—which involves the full assertion of so-called neutral rights to trade in everything including arms and ammunition with belligerents, where there is no effective blockade to interfere—is clearly not the policy of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Mr. Hull has steadily sought to include a number of binding limitations on American rights to travel in danger zones, trade in areas of combat and finance foreign wars, in his recommendations for a foreign policy law.

Opposition in House

There was also a great deal of resistance to any return to international law manifested on the floor of the House during the only full dress foreign policy debate this year.

Thus the President's statements to the effect that a lot of these matters could be taken care of by the executive, without need for legislation, was unexpected in many quarters. It only remains to determine whether the President's view will change again. It was only last Tuesday that the President at Hyde Park lamented that Congress left him, as he put it, without power to make an American move to prevent international war if a crisis came before Congress reassembles. On Friday, to the contrary, he buoyantly showed every determination to take swift action in case of a crisis, summoning Congress, urging repeal of the arms embargo, etc., which is taken here as a sign that the winds of policy are blowing a shifting and uncertain course at the present.

Test of Opinion

A revealing test of opinion on the question of a return to international law took place on the floor of the House on June 29. It was obvious at that stage in the foreign policy debate that the so-called Bloom bill, embodying the State Department recommendations for a new law, was threatened by a bi-partisan coalition. A number of speakers, however, had manifested a desire to avoid the whole business of legislating foreign policy by going back to the body of rules which custom and historical acceptance have established not as law in the normal sense, with sovereign power to enforce it, but as a gentlemen's agreement between the Nations, codified and elaborated by conventions and courts.

Representative Robert G. Allen (D) of Pennsylvania thought he saw an opening for a shrewd way out of the Administration's tight spot. He offered a sudden amendment which would simply repeal all foreign policy legislation.

The debate was intense and based clearly on convictions rather than politics, as man after man jumped up on both sides of the House to pour out extemporaneous speech. Here are excerpts:

"International law is what Great Britain says it is, and nothing more."

"At one time international law meant something. It was built up step by step. But it has been repudiated in the same fashion, particularly by Great Britain, so that it hardly exists any longer."

Remember the Lusitania

"Does any member of this House forget the awful consequences of the Lusitania?"

"If international law amounted to so little in 1917, then with the disturbed condition of today, with the constant flaunting in the face of the world of a spirit of utter disregard for the humanitarian rights . . . what does it amount to now?"

And so the debate went, until the amendment was roundly defeated by a bi-partisan coalition, fighting under such conditions that it was clear that these men wanted a law and were not prepared to rely on executive actions to limit the danger of inflammatory wartime incidents on the high seas.

It would appear, then, that President Roosevelt would not find it easy going in Congress should he press his Hyde Park suggestion for a return to the broad principles of international law.

Hitler Reviews Axis Policy With Ciano at Führer's Chalet

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Aug. 12 (AP)—Adolf Hitler and the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy held a lengthy conference on Rome-Berlin Axis policy today in the Reichsführer's mountain chalet near here.

Herr Hitler gave Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Minister, a hearty welcome when he arrived by motorcar from Salzburg.

The conference began after a luncheon given in honor of Count Ciano, Premier Mussolini's representative and son-in-law. Count Ciano was late leaving Salzburg and it was believed the delay was caused by a last-minute telephone talk with Il Duce.

Guests at the luncheon included Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Berlin; members of Count Ciano's entourage; Dr. Otto Dietrich, the German press chief; Dr. Friedrich Gaus, Foreign Office legal expert, and several Foreign Office officials.

Yugoslav Reservists Called

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 12 (AP)—Yugoslavia yesterday summoned four classes of Army Reservists for maneuvers of half a million men along the Italian and German borders. Diplomats interpreted this as a reply to renewed pressure by the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Three days ago it was reported authoritatively that Yugoslavia had rejected Italian-German demands for its "benevolent neutrality" in case of war, including the right to use its territory for passage of Axis troops.

[This was understood to be one of the main topics of the current Salzburg conference of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers.]

As notices went to the Reservists, ordering them to report Aug. 20, it was disclosed that the full strength of the Yugoslav Army will be concentrated in Slovenia for an annual theoretical test of national defense.

President Starts His Vacation Cruise

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt left at 10:15 a. m., E. D. T., today, on a motor trip to New York, where the Cruiser Tuscaloosa waited to take him on a cruise off the New England-Canadian coasts.

Memorandum From Rio de Janeiro

Subsidy to American Cotton Growers Brings Stiffer Competition for Brazil —Germans Expect Wider Barter Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cotton planters in Brazil's northeastern tropical zone and on the temperate uplands around Sao Paulo are among the first to feel effects of the cotton subsidy voted three weeks ago by the United States Congress.

The subsidy is designed to benefit American cotton exporters by adding 1½ cents a pound to the price received on the world market. Brazil is peculiarly vulnerable to a subsidy of this sort. Brazilian exporters face stiffer competition from American exporters in the free exchange markets, where Brazil must garner in order to repay American bondholders. A meeting of foreign creditors is due to meet in Rio de Janeiro this month, hoping for resumption of payments suspended since Nov. 20, 1937.

There is also the question of repaying credits opened by Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha during his recent visit to Washington. This is a potential $120,000,000 in all.

Germany is jubilant over the American subsidy. Brazil's loss is the Reich's gain. When Brazilian cotton begins to pile up due to a tighter free exchange market, Brazil has no recourse but to accept more German barter arrangements.

* * *

Brazil needs typewriters, tractors, locomotives, automobiles, adding machines. It prefers to buy these manufactured commodities with free exchange, coin that can be spent anywhere, described by President Vargas as "good money" in contrast to the German barter currencies. But every dollar of free exchange taken from Brazilian cotton exporters by the new American subsidy leaves that much less for spending in Detroit and Pittsburgh.

Germany's new Ambassador to Brazil, Dr. Kurt Prüfer, is expected soon in Rio with projects for a new trade treaty. His path is smoothed by the American cotton subsidy.

In this specific instance of the way export subsidies work, Brazilians find a practical deterrent to the economic good neighborliness of Washington. It is just five months since Foreign Minister Aranha came back to Rio. The intent of Washington in inviting him was to combat German trade penetration in Brazil by opening American purse strings.

The cotton situation is a difficult one. It introduces into Brazilian-American relations the same element of competition that is minor with Brazil, but major with Argentina. Most of Brazil's major products are noncompetitive, while most of Argentina's—meat, wheat, wool—are highly competitive. Diplomatic cordiality between Rio and Washington has become an axiom. This friendliness draws strength from ties other than economic factors, but natural trade relations are mighty.

* * *

Paradoxically, it is Washington's domestic cotton policy that encouraged Brazil to develop its current boom in the export of cotton. Now that the business is developed, and expanding with almost unlimited possibilities due to Brazil's millions of acres of available cotton land, America finds it necessary to protect its own growers by a Federal subsidy.

Brazil has always been a one-crop country. In the seventeenth century it was sugar. Industrialized production in other nations stopped that. Brazil turned to cotton, and reached a peak while American cotton production was upset during the Civil War. Then Brazil turned to rubber, and supplied the world until the cultivated product in Malaya undercut the price of wild Amazon rubber. Since 1900 Brazil has declined as a rubber producer, although the wild juice still congeals with a resilience that makes it an essential ingredient for mixing with the domesticated variety.

Brazil's latest and still booming crop is coffee. As a noncompetitive crop heavily imported by the United States, it is the core of foreign trade between the two countries.

Cotton production in 1932 jogged along at a pace permitting the export by Brazil of only 515 metric tons. In that year the plight of American cotton growers led to the control program of the AAA, with domestic subsidies and the curtailment of production.

Brazilians saw their opening and rushed in. The cotton figures are graphic: In 1933, export of 11,693 metric tons; in 1934—126,548; in 1935—138,630; in 1936—200,313; in 1937—236,181; and in 1938, 268,971.

Washington may feel that Brazil took advantage of the situation, while Brazil could reply with an American slogan, "Business is business."

Brazilian cotton has made serious inroads on the German market, while American sales in Germany declined. Japan took no Brazilian cotton in 1932, but starting in 1933 the figures soared, and reached a value of $16,404,000 in 1937. Last year Japan, hard pressed to find foreign exchange, dropped to $13,565,000.

It is too soon yet to discern whether the credits brought home by Dr. Aranha are coping with German trade in Brazil. Immediate attention here is focused on cotton, and the net effect of America's export subsidy is to set a dam against credit currents set in motion by the Treasury and State Departments.

R. H. S.

The Week in Focus: Danzig Speeches Leave Europe Tense but Relieved for Present

Forster Cautious After Trip To Hitler; Smigly-Rydz Firm

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Albert Forster returned to Danzig after being closeted with Reichsführer Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Europe waited to see whether the Reich had chosen this moment for an ultimatum to Poland.

There was no ultimatum.

Four days before, Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz celebrated Poland's Sixth of August with an unwavering restatement of his country's determination to defend Polish interests in Danzig.

Of the ancient Hanseatic city at the Vistula's mouth he said that it is "the lungs of our economic organism."

The Polish Premier left doors open to peaceful negotiation with Germany over Danzig: "Our way of acting will be adapted to the way of acting of the other party."

The Danzig Senate, dominated by National Socialists, agreed Aug. 8 to open negotiations over the most urgent specific issue—disputes due to Polish customs administration in the Free City. Poland is reported ready to talk provided its treaty rights are respected.

Ciano in Berlin

Mystery hangs thick over Italy in the wake of Premier Mussolini's unaccustomed departure from war maneuvers in the Po Valley before their conclusion. The exercises ended a day early.

Military obesrvers believe that the Duce obtained further proof along the Po that wars cannot be fought to a sudden victory, even with bombing planes. But Italy's real reason for curtailing the war games is not disclosed.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, arrived in Berlin to survey the Axis outlook with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Herr Hitler.

The same day (Aug. 11) British and French military missions arrived in Moscow. They are beginning the bizarre procedure of staff talks before a political accord has been signed.

Japan and Britain

Beside Lake Como in the soft haze of an Alpine midsummer, Japanese Ambassadors from Rome and Berlin met with Axis delegates to consider strengthening their West-East thrust at the British-French et al bloc. On Aug. 5, reputedly two days ahead of schedule, the conversations ended. Disagreement, or sudden agreement? Lake Como holds its secret.

The sinking of two British river steamers near Ichang on the Yangtze during Japanese air raids Aug. 6, and an incident at Swatow, further embroiled British-Japanese relations.

Ichang is more than 1,000 miles inland from Shanghai. A strong British protest was lodged.

At Swatow the injury of a Chinese during an anti-British display before the Consulate led to a Japanese demand for British apologies. Sailors guarding the Consulate were blamed by Japan.

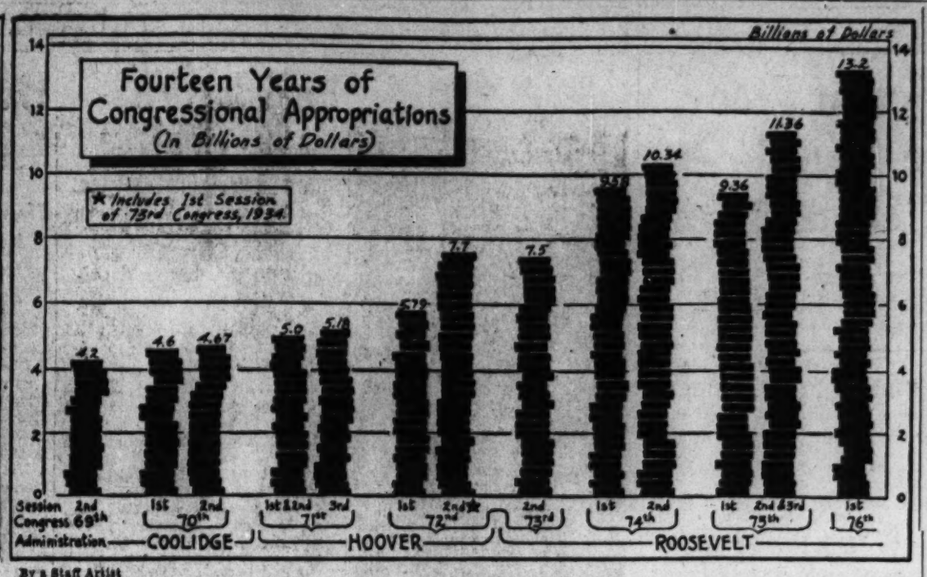
Britain has yielded again to Japanese demands at Tientsin. The four Chinese who fled into the British Concession a few weeks ago are to be turned over for Japanese trials. London's decision was reported based on new evidence linking the accused to terrorist actions.

Resumption of negotiations in Tokyo over remaining points in the Tientsin dispute is reported imminent. Britain has been sounding the French and American Governments on their attitude toward Japan's economic demands in North China.

Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, relied upon by Japan to become the spearhead of internal resistance to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, went on the air at Canton Aug. 9. Speaking with Japanese approval, he told Chinese leaders that Japan would withdraw troops if China accepted Tokyo's terms and avowed opposition to Communism.

Evans, Columbus Dispatch

The Little Cobweb Chaser



By a Staff Artist

First Congress, 1789, appropriated $639,000, divided as follows: $216,000 for defraying expenses of the civil list; $137,000 for Department of War; $190,000 for discharging the warrant issued by the late Board of Treasury and remaining unsatisfied; $96,000 for pensions to invalids.

76th Congress, First Session

Seven years of New Deal Congresses came to an end at 6:35 p. m., Aug. 5. Those Congresses have appropriated a total of more than $53,000,000,000. The World War cost the United States $41,765,000,000.

Among New Deal legislative sessions, this one is remarkable for the things not done, and not even proposed. President Roosevelt in six prior years crusaded. During his first year in office America legislated itself a social revolution, or rather, gave legislative form to changes already far advanced.

Then came years of wrenching, climaxed in the Supreme Court battle of 1937. Since winning an indirect victory there, Mr. Roosevelt has settled down to the consolidation of his gains.

The Congress session just closed will be remembered for what it did and omitted in foreign relations more than for what it did in domestic affairs.

Armed forces received a $2,000,000,000 expansion.

Debate on neutrality legislation reached national proportions, and ended with Congressional postponement of any change in the existing law. This left the Executive obliged to declare a mandatory embargo on arms against all belligerents equally.

A program of cultural cooperation with Latin America was approved at $1,000,000 a year.

Fortification of Guam was rejected after a Japanese protest.

In domestic affairs, the session developed into a revolt against Mr. Roosevelt despite the grant to him of social security amendments widening benefits by $1,200,000,000, the grant of powers to reorganize the Federal Executive agencies, and continuance of his powers over money.

Rejection by the House of a depleted spending-lending bill that started out bravely as $3,600,000,000, and the withholding of $800,000,000 from the housing program, gave a note of economy. But the session still exceeded all previous peacetime appropriations.

President Roosevelt enters the electoral year definitely on the defensive. A coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans, the latter emboldened by their mid-term show of strength, give chase. But Mr. Roosevelt is taking the offensive. He wrote to the Young Democrats at Pittsburgh Aug. 10 that no "straddlebug" will have his support in 1940.

Arms Clip Wings

Imperial Airways, in the very week when the flying boat Caribou accomplished her first round trip Atlantic air mail crossing, has been compelled temporarily to refuse further passenger reservations to Australia and Africa. Britain's rearmament in the air taxes the capacity of trained flying personnel as well as of ships.

France and the United States, in two agreements announced at Washington Aug. 9, prepared the way for another trans-Atlantic service. Ships of both countries are accorded rights to maintain two round trip flights a week.

The Moody boys, Hunter and Humphrey, landed their 55-h. p. monoplane at Springfield, Ill., after 343h. 47m. and 3s. of continuous flight. The previous record for light planes was 218h. 43m.

Antarctica

Lincoln Ellsworth, veteran of four Antarctic expeditions, joins the parade of expeditions southward. Working independently of the Byrd expedition, but in close co-operation, he will seek to winter in 1940-41 at the South Pole. A primary objective is to delve into the structure of the polar ice cap, reading its congealed record of Antarctic weather.

In Akron, Ohio, workmen completed the first 700-pound rubber tire for Admiral Byrd's "ice cruiser." It is the largest tire ever made for actual use.

Off Norfolk, Va., Italian salvagers found only one silver ingot, valued at $7.50, after two years of effort to recover $250,000 of silver bullion from the sunken steamer Merida.

Toad of the Week

Somewhere along one of the railways leading eastward from Oakland, Calif., hops a toad named Teddy. He is a pet, and makes Mark Twain's Jumping Frog of Calaveras County look like an amateur.

For 30 years, according to Teddy's owner, this remarkable toad has homed unerringly to Harvard, Mass. His talent was discovered quite casually. Later it was tested over a distance of 1,700 miles! Teddy hopped home from Dallas Texas, in a year. He also knows the route from Chicago.

Teddy, we salute you as Toad of the Week. Knowing something of Harvard, Mass., with its cool hills and island-studded pond, we understand why all rights-of-way lead you there.

U. S. Wash Dress Industry Joins Class of Big Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 12—The old-time house dress of the bungalow apron variety has blossomed so completely into a chic tailored frock to be worn even to fashionable social affairs that the wash dress industry has tripled its business in the last decade, according to reports at the National Chicago Wash Apparel Show closing here today.

The industry is now turning out some 350,000,000 garments annually and is spreading its business beyond the usual spring and summer months into an all-year-round market, according to Glenn G. Hayes, Executive Director of the Chicago Wash Dress and Apparel Association.

The industry, which is coming of age, had its own style show and displayed to the buyers smart women modeling the newest wash dresses. The new patterns included the bustle-back effect, the fitted waist, the puffed sleeve, the lace yoke, ruffles and shirrings—many of the same features seen in the wool winter frocks in other shows. But these dresses made of cotton, rayon, spun rayon, acetate and other materials not even existing a few years ago will sell for from 25 cents to $10.75 each.

In the show, mannequins paraded college dresses and costumes made of wash material, daytime frocks, afternoon dresses, back-to-school dresses, cotton frocks, uniforms, pinafores and aprons, smocks, blouses and lounging garments.

Not until this year have manufacturers made any serious attempts to sell wash apparel for the colder months, it was reported, and consequently retailers did not promote their wash dress departments. But a change has taken place in this respect and the makers of these frocks are now using new materials that look and feel like wool, comparable to fabrics of dresses sold for much higher prices, it is reported.

"The wash apparel business is the fastest growing branch of the apparel industry," said Mr. Hayes.

The industry which has banished the drably dressed wife from the breakfast table has paralleled the heavy industries in speed and efficiency of mass production in the last 10 years, according to Mr. Hayes. There are now more than 600 wash apparel factories in the country. The total retail price at which these garments are sold throughout the country approximates some $300,000,000 annually.

Although records are not complete it is generally conceded that the industry got its start in the Middle West around 1893 when a manufacturer started making wrappers that retailed for $1 and $1.50, and gingham aprons and sunbonnets at 25 cents each.

Cut in British Air Services Spurs Action for Equipment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 11—Arrangements for closer public control over civil aviation and intensive planning ahead for civil needs are being speeded up as a result of criticism which followed announcement by Imperial Airways of its intention to curtail passenger bookings on Empire routes.

Imperial Airways points out that there is to be no suspension of passenger services, only curtailment—fewer passengers to be taken on most routes in favor of more mail and, in interests of safety, more gas—but revelations of the shortage of planes, pilots and suitable airfields have come as a severe shock to the public.

Aviation circles, while still uneasy, stress that this shock is at least operating as a spur to action on long-delayed plans for reorganization of civil flying as a whole, and add their hope that it will also serve to end failings which have been withheld from the public, such as lack of cooperation between the Air Ministry and Imperial Airways, and even serious divisions of opinion over policy.

A bill enabling a new public corporation on the lines of the British Broadcasting Corporation to be set up to take on Imperial Airways and British Airways has received the King's signature. Now it is promised that organization of the merger will be speeded so that Britain's overseas service can take advantage as soon as possible of the extra £2,000,000 subsidy and up to £10,000,000 new borrowing.

Wide Powers for Committee

More important are indications that the long-talked-of Civil Aviation Development Committee can be established promptly. The Committee of four would have wide powers to co-ordinate airline operations, study their needs for new types of machines, initiate and supervise research, and suggest remedies for difficulties which may hamper the advance of civil flying.

Imperial Airways is taking immediate action on its own initiative, pending the merger and the formation of the committee. Twenty-four new British planes are being prepared for service. permission being sought to buy American planes, and greatly enlarged air schools are being organized. Previously the Imperial Airways has chosen almost all its pilots from those leaving the Royal Air Force, but now that this source has been largely closed as a result of the Reserve expansion, the Imperial officials are adopting new and revolutionary means of recruitment—not necessarily confined to Britain—and claim they will soon overcome the shortage of pilots.

It is now being freely stated in air circles that the Air Ministry has given way on the question of Air Force help for the Imperial lines and that it has been decided to use a number of bombers for mail carrying until the Imperial's 24 new planes are ready at the end of the year.

Experts wonder whether this will herald an important change of policy in separating mail and passengers. The Air Ministry has been adamant that mail and passengers should not be separated, which is reason for abandonment of the Mayo (pickaback) composite aircraft idea after many thousand pounds had been spent proving that it would work. The smaller of the pickaback dual planes would have carried mails only.

Big Increase in Air Mail

Whether or not the differences of opinion on this policy have been the major cause of the shortage of aircraft as some claim, little doubt is expressed here that the present situation could have been foreseen and therefore avoided. The loss of nine flying boats out of a fleet of thirty one, and delays in the production of landliners owing to Air Force expansion, have helped to cause a debacle but observers point out that the real reason for curtailment of passenger bookings has been the very considerable increase in the mails and the necessity for greater reserves of petrol.

Imperial Airways is under contract to deliver mail to 48 countries outside Europe, and the quantity of mails to be flown has increased from 1,400,000 pounds in the first six months of 1938 to 2,116,000 pounds the first six months of 1939.

Closed Congress Kept Going With Committee Inquiries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Congress having left Washington, Congressional investigations are taking over the limelight. The most complete agenda of any committee so far issued is that of the Monopoly probe, put out yesterday by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming. It calls for hearings running from Aug. 21 to next January, with a change of subject and a "new feature" like a motion picture show, every fortnight or so between those dates. It will include an unusual free-for-all discussion of what ails the country by nationally known economists, which should bring out about every variety of panacea that has yet been thought up.

The O'Mahoney Committee is only one inquiry. Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas has summoned his Committee on un-American Activity to meet here Aug. 16. Four of the six remaining members will be on hand, it is expected. Two members of the committee are reported to have been active in trying to discontinue its work and may not make the long trip to Washington at this time. These are Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico and Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, who with two others telegraphed Mr. Dies last week urging postponement of hearings till September.

Another big hearing that will start in about a month is the investigation of the Labor Board by the Committee of which Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia is chairman. Still another is the resumption of the LaFollette Committee, with a new $50,000 appropriation made by the Senate in the closing days. Then again, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Chairman of the Banking Committee, has $25,000 for a cosy little inquiry into the fiscal problems of the United States.

The Committee's schedule, tentatively prepared, reads as follows:

Aug. 21—Insurance.
Sept. 18—Oil.
Oct. 15—Steel.
Nov. 1—Investment banks.
Nov. 15—Cartels.
Dec. 1—Status and enforcement of anti-trust laws.
Dec. 15—Industrial expansion plans.

Co-operatives; Impact of technology upon employment—No date set.

The Committee will file reports on a number of other subjects, including concentration of production (relative efficiency of large, medium, and small business, stability of employment, and tax problems); basing point systems; federal licensing; labor costs and restraints; government regulation, purchasing, and subsidies.

Cities Find Prosperity Signs In Communities of 20 States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cities, like business men, are finding that it helps a lot when customers pay their bills promptly. In a survey of the financial condition of municipalities in 20 States, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association here learned that cities in eight States out of the 20 studied, regard themselves as better off financially than they were last year, chiefly because of improved tax collections.

Of course collections aren't the whole answer to municipal prosperity any more than they are to business success. Other reasons for improvement given by local finance officers were better local business, lack of debt, new sources of revenue, and use of federal grants-in-aid. On the last point, however, some officers disagreed. One school of thought holds that the government funds encourage cities to spend more, and so get them in deeper waters financially.

Improvement Reported

States which reported improvement are Iowa, Wyoming, Arizona, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, Oregon and West Virginia. Officials in municipalities of another group of States sent in replies indicating that their cities are just holding their own in comparison with last year. These are Massachusetts, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin. Officials in four of the Commonwealths held that their States had slipped a bit in comparison with 1938. These are Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, and South Dakota. Just as the cities in the group reporting improvement attributed their gains chiefly to better tax collections, so did the last group blame their slip from 1938 position to difficulties with revenue collections. But they, too, saw other causes, such as decreasing state aid, increased relief burdens, and excessive expenditures.

Tax limitations were blamed in one State for the cities' financial retrogression. More complaints would undoubtedly have been heard about this policy, said Carl H. Chatters, who directed the survey, had all the States possessing such legislation been heard from. Only one in the group reporting improved financial condition has a limitation, said Mr. Chatters, and that State, West Virginia, relaxed its provisions a little this year, thus giving the cities a slightly larger income than they had the year before.

Relief a Burden

Cities are by no means out of the woods financially, despite reports of betterment, Mr. Chatters warned. They are, he declared, in a vulnerable position. Relief is still a heavy burden upon them, and they are dependent upon improvement in business for increase in tax returns.

But even without waiting for business to pick up, city finances can be improved, said the local finance officers. They recommend:

1. A greater degree of home rule for cities.
2. A better understanding of cities by legislatures and more co-operation with legislatures on the part of cities
3. Balanced municipal budgets.
4. More rigid enforcement of tax collection laws.

Intimate Message from Washington

Secretary Hull Embodies the Contradictions of the Times in His Efforts to Check Aggression and Further Economic and Political Freedom

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Several "don'ts" for the foreign policy of the United States were listed in a recent address by William T. Stone of the Foreign Policy Association. One was to avoid hysteria. Another not to yield to mass emotion. "Condemnation and vituperation are of little value in righting wrongs and may do infinite harm. . . ." In a period of profound social change where revolutionary forces are at work, Mr. Stone said, "we should try as far as possible to avoid seeing the world in terms of black and white . . . the explanation of the world crisis is not quite as simple as that. Life is a constant struggle between the static and the dynamic. . . ."

In the light of these admonitions, consider Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The Gentleman from Tennessee, summering this week in Virginia and doubtless trying to wrest a bit of vacation from the intervals between phone calls from the State Department, is carving out a place for himself as the man who consistently refuses to plunge his country in any one exclusive direction in a world which has temporarily lost its bearings.

Secretary Hull embodies within himself the contradictions of the times. He has two ruling desires: first, to check the tide of aggression which is all but engulfing a civilized world order; and second, to lead the world into economic, and thereby into political, freedom.

Two Things Guide His Actions

The one urges him toward positive intervention in world affairs—toward throwing the vast resources and influence of the United States behind the Democratic powers of Europe in their stand against forcible expansion. The other exercises a commanding restraint upon him, for any economic embargo and every countervailing duty and boycott still further imperils the Hull trade program which even now is desperately struggling to hold itself above the conflict as a universal system, rather than become a factional instrument of trade war against the barter economies.

In the face of such fundamental and sobering contradictions, Secretary Hull considers the need for caution joined to firmness to be paramount. His words and actions freely indicate, for all who want to see, that the United States cannot be pushed too far; there are powerful economic and even naval weapons which would then be ready for use. But at the same time, Secretary Hull has steadily operated to check those who would have the United States boycotting, embargoing and holding threatening naval maneuvers in all directions.

For this Secretary Hull is variously under fire from crusaders and zealots on both wings of policy—isolationist and strong interventionist, and yet it may be said that his is no policy of pure weakness.

Protects American Interests

Secretary Hull has not yielded an inch where direct American interests have been concerned, particularly in the Far East, without the sternest protest plus naval armament and maneuvers to suit.

Those who watch Secretary Hull at close range, then, come to see in him qualities which are peculiarly appropriate to these times of transition. He is sure of his basic principles, and no one has invoked them with more devastating effect—appealing over the confusion of this period to the ultimate authority of the people. Yet he is extremely reluctant, however great the pressure, to yield to the emotions of the moment and to smite his enemy with intent to injure. He will not use naked force in support of reason, and commit himself to the process of exchanging progressively harder material blows, until he has done his considerable best to exhaust every other way out.

Many persons here who would not support the Hull policy wholeheartedly and have many important reservations, will still grant the Secretary of State this tribute. Grudgingly and with respect, they concede that Mr. Hull comes close in point of fact to uniting within himself the conflicting desires and hence the intuitive discipline of the American people as to war prevention and war provoking, during this time of deeply divided opinions and world transition.

Saville R. Davis

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Left Washington for Hyde Park where he is studying and signing bills passed during the last days of Congress.

Sent message to the national convention at Pittsburgh of the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

Senate: Adopted; Final deficiency bill in a form adding about $136,000,000 to total approved by the House; Social Security Act amendments liberalizing the security program by $1,200,000,000 and carrying tax savings to employers and employees estimated at $905,000,000 for the next three years.

Rejected motion to restore appropriations for WPA's Federal Theater; refused to consider an amendment to restore Senate proviso for easing farm mortgage foreclosure provisions.

House: Accepted conference report on bill amending the Social Security Act; passed bill for a census of housing and utility equipment as a part of the 1940 census.

Congress adjourned Aug. 5.

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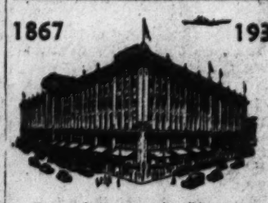

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Even Packing Plant Offers Example of 'American Way'

Rediscovering America
Eleventh of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Minn.—Hormel has given fame to this little town of Austin. He's a butcher. No, he isn't either! In 1887 he wrote his mother a letter in which he said, "Don't say I'm a butcher—but a Pork Packer. We must hold our heads up in the world." So, he's a packer. His plant covers 33 acres of floor space and employs 3,000 workers, who make "700 kinds of high quality meat and soup products." It is one of the country's "largest meat-packing units." I wished to see how the men and women work. The Hormel management gave me an opportunity to see everything.

Let us see why there is a great pork packing plant in the little town of Austin, Minn. Well, it is a very natural location. Most of America's grain is produced in the upper Mississippi valley, in a comparatively small area centering about Iowa. Iowa, indeed, might be called the agricultural hub of North America. The States neighboring on it are almost equally productive, so Austin, Minn., is near the middle of the world's best grain district.

Cattle and Hogs

Meat-providing animals, of course, are raised in grain zones. The upper Mississippi is America's chief home for fat cattle, and probably the foremost hog-raising area on the globe. The Iowa pig is the king—or queen— of its species and has been brought to an extraordinary state of perfection. Here is Don Weseman, young farmer, south of Austin, whose eight sows farrowed 112 pigs. And those multitudinous youngsters aren't allowed to shift for themselves, either. They're raised in a nursery, and given very special infant food. They're capable of putting on more than a pound a day.

Where does the packing-house come in? It plays a very vital economic role. It is the clearing house, bringing money from the city to the country and goods from the country to the city. It is one of the channels of co-ordination in American life.

With three-fourths of us living in cities we can't keep pigs. So Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota raise them for us and do it far better than we could ourselves. Likewise, Mr. Hormel and others have to prepare them for us, and they do it exceedingly well, giving us better bacon and hams than we had on the farm.

The Place of the Workers

But in accomplishing that, does Mr. Hormel convert into galley slaves our American brothers and sisters working in his packing house?

No, that is not the case in this packing plant at Austin. Everything in the factory is mechanized. Machines do all the hard work. The laborers in a packing house, as in all mass production establishments, work on the line. In fact, the packers invented this system. They say Ford learned it from them.

I found this factory cool, well ventilated, and light. No line moved with undue speed. There was no evidence among the workers of special strain. All had a short recess in the morning, another in the afternoon, and an hour off for lunch. Fathers worked side by side with sons. The labor turn-over was very small.

Permanent Employment

Meat-packing at Hormel's may be a life job. Employment is permanent. Hormel pays constant weekly wages, which are the same whether the season is flush or slack He assures yearly employment. This means that sometimes the working day is more than eight hours, at other times less. That depends on the time of year. In both cases the pay is the same. There is an annual vacation, which does not reduce the yearly income. College and high school students are employed to substitute for the vacationists.

The measure of work for a year is a given project. If a gang in any department does more than its project, it gets a bonus.

The average weekly wage for all men, not counting the foremen, is $29.13. This puts the pay of Hormel's employees among the incomes of the top third of Americans. The weekly wage of the women equals the best incomes of the middle third. Many Austin families have several members each working in the plant. I saw several cases of brothers, as well as of parents and children. The prize family has 11 persons in Hormel's employ—together they receive a minimum income of $231 weekly.

In addition to the constant weekly wage which prevails here, the plant has introduced a profit-sharing scheme. All profits for the year 1939 are to be pooled. Of them 80 per cent will go to the workers and 20 per cent to the stock holders. If by Dec. 31 this year the 80 per cent is more than the total sum of the 52 weekly wages paid to the 3,000 employees, they will immediately be given the difference, each receiving a proportion corresponding to his weekly income. This means the employees actually constitute a plant family, and share in the family income. All books are open. Every worker may see how much is produced, what the produce is sold for, what the total expenses are, and what profits are left. So each employee works for himself and by team work they all help each other.

A Family Affair

The family spirit, furthermore, does not end there. This plant is part of a very wide hog and cattle raising community. Hormel and his agents know the farmers throughout the whole area. They counsel with the farmers, constantly keep in touch with them, and give expert assistance in solving agricultural problems. Likewise, Hormel's distributors in hundreds of towns and cities are a part of the family.

This is a focal point in the economy of southern Minnesota. Hundreds of threads meet here and radiate out from here, forming a net that holds together the mutual interests of scores of thousands of people. The plant is a splendid example of democratic co-ordination, of confidence, and of mutual benefit.

Hatch Law Hits Tammany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 — Tammany Hall has checked over its public payroll squads in terms of the recently enacted Hatch "clean politics" law and found it will end the activities of about 1,100 of its campaign workers. The estimate is that of John T. Dooling, chairman of the Tammany law committee.

Because of the reduced status of the Hall under the New Deal drive to reorganize Democratic politics in New York City, most of the jobholders affected are minor figures assigned to the stair-climbing and bell-ringing of election-time neighborhood canvasses.

Among the few in the higher brackets is John J. Kelly, who, as Mr. Dooling sees the new Federal law, must choose between his $6,500-a-year United States Marshal's job and his leadership of the twenty-second assembly district.

In all five boroughs of the greater city the Hatch restrictions will put an end to "vote-the-star" activities of some 6,000 Federal payrollees who are political standbys of the Democratic district and county organizations. Among these is Francis J. Sinnott, Brooklyn Postmaster, who also has a district leadership at stake.

Army Bomber Crashes On Training Flight

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., Aug. 12 (AP)—An Army bombing plane, taking off for a local training flight, crashed and burned here yesterday, killing its crew of two commissioned officers and seven enlisted men. The crash, described by officials here as the worst army aviation accident in recent years, was apparently due to motor trouble occurring after the plane had attained an altitude of about 150 feet.

Crash at San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP)—Crash of a naval plane at Miramar landing field, north of San Diego, resulted in two fatalities yesterday. The accident occurred as the fliers were engaged in gunnery exercises.

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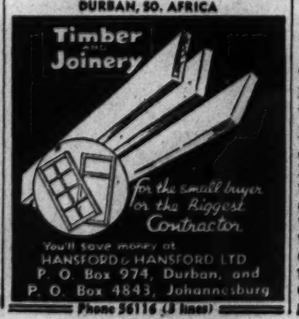

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London Children Taught ABC's of Traffic

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Model Recreation Area at Tottenham

The traffic light says "go" and traffic moves forward again in the model traffic area of Lordship Recreation Ground, Tottenham, a suburb of London. Here youthful drivers learn rules of the road that will help them later and reduce accidents when they drive automobiles through city traffic. One of the first lessons taught is not to "jump" the lights.

Britain Explains Basis for Yielding China Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 12—The surrender of the four Chinese wanted by the Japanese in connection with the murder of one of their supporters within the British Concession of Tientsin was conceded by Britain yesterday. The assassination took place on April 9, and the refusal of the British to yield up the suspects at the time led to the dispute with the Japanese which ended in the blockade of Tientsin beginning June 14.

According to Whitehall spokesmen this action is in accordance with the procedure already followed in hundreds of cases during the past 22 months since the Sino-Japanese "incident" reached this part of China, and cannot therefore be ascribed to political reasons.

Normally when a Chinaman inside the Concession area is accused by the Chinese police of some crime, Chinese authorities make out a warrant, which is handed to the Concession police authorities, whereupon the accused man is handed over without question and without delay, Whitehall experts point out.

Called a Political Issue

On this occasion, however, the Japanese, instead of directing local Chinese who are under their control to issue the warrant, merely informed the Concession municipality that they knew who the murderers were and asked that they should be surrendered. The Concession authorities demurred, but consented to take the accused men into custody on suspicion.

Later a warrant was duly produced, but by this time the matter had been referred to London as it was regarded as being clearly a political question, not simply a criminal one.

Hence instead of the ordinary procedure being followed, the British asked for evidence that the accused men ought to be brought to trial. The Japanese at first refused to give it on the ground that this would involve disclosing military secrets, but afterward they agree to produce it in private.

A Prima Facie Case

The evidence in question has now been examined by the Law Officers of the Crown who have decided that it provides a prima facie case for trial. It is on this basis, according to Whitehall, that the accused men are being handed over without question and without asking for evidence.

The case, however, has now been complicated by the decision of two British residents, Mr. Norman Bentwich and Miss Margery Fry, to apply for a writ of habeas corpus in Shanghai on behalf of the four men concerned.

It is not yet clear to observers here how the court in the International Settlement at Shanghai can have any jurisdiction in Tientsin. Further developments therefore are awaited with interest.

Hawaii Protects Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—In an effort to counteract what Hawaiian sugar planters regard as a tendency in the recent Congress toward legislation unfavorable to the Island's chief agricultural industry, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association has urged each storekeeper and merchant in the territory to write mainland firms from which they purchase substantial amount of goods, urging them to take steps to insure favorable consideration of Hawaii's status in the next Congress.

Children Learn Rules of Road As Chauffeurs of Kiddie Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Tottenham children are as much at home on wheels as they are on their feet. Traffic lights, Belisha beacons, and pedestrian crossings are just another kind of ABC to them. It's an easy one to learn, too.

All the fun of the fair, in fact, helps children to learn rules of the road, with kiddie cars, bicycles, and a model traffic area making traffic lessons easy.

The man responsible for all this is Mr. G. E. Paris, Superintendent of Parks for Tottenham, London suburb. He designed a model traffic area for children in Lordship Recreation Ground. Child road casualties locally, he says, have dropped nearly half; he attributes the change to the road sense children are learning under this scheme.

Children may drive their own cars and cycles free of charge along this three-quarters-of-a-mile stretch of model roadway. If a boy or girl does not have a bicycle or car of his own—well, there are 30 cars and 18 cycles and tricycles to be hired for a half-penny an hour.

Reich Finds Labor Shortage Tends to Force Wages Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Additional rationalization in industry and introduction of more machines in agriculture are held by experts here to be essential if German economy is to expand still further.

The shortage of labor in Germany is estimated at 650,000 persons for the old Reich and at 750,000 including Austria and Sudetenland. But this only covers the most urgent need; it is declared that between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 persons could be additionally occupied in Germany.

Shortage of labor for nationally important work has slowed up the advance of economic activity, and Reich officials expect the problem will become acute with establishment of new factories for synthetic products which are to help make this country self-supporting.

Shortage of Labor

While a few years ago Germany had about 7,000,000 unemployed, the Reich today is facing a pronounced shortage of labor, so that an increasing number of short-time laborers have to be "imported" from neighboring countries each year. According to the German economic periodical Wirtschaft und Statistik, 21,640,000 workers and employees are now on the pay rolls in Germany (not including Austria and Sudetenland), an increase of 1,250,000 from last year. Compared with 1932, there has been an increase of more than 9,000,000 in the number of gainfully employed persons.

These figures are cited to show that Germany's labor resources are fully utilized.

Even before the World War, there was a shortage of some kinds of labor in Germany so that in good years more than 1,000,000 foreign laborers came to Germany. Before the war, however, the Reich was able to pay these short-time laborers in foreign exchange, which it can do today only to a limited extent. During the boom of the 1920's the Reich imported goods freely from abroad; but the "Konjunktur" soon vanished after the withdrawal of credits. Ever since 1929, the Reich has attempted to produce raw materials it cannot obtain from other countries. New industries, producing entirely new products and requiring vast numbers of laborers, have sprung up.

Little Unemployment

Certain parts of Austria and Sudetenland are practically the only places where there is any unemployment.

During the summer, about 200,000 foreign laborers will have found occupations in Germany. But for all this there is still a deficiency of laborers in agriculture and a lack of specialized workers in industry. As a result, competition on the "labor market" has increased, and certain industrial companies have even gone to the schools and universities for assistance, offering to finance the education of students willing to join the staff of their company.

Dut to this competition among employers it has not been possible to keep wages on an even level, although "for competitive reasons" an effort has been made to avoid an increase of wages. In fact the various "tariffs" have remained unchanged, but the former maximum wages are now considered as a minimum, and most workers have changed from lower to higher tariff classes or attended evening courses in order to qualify for higher wages. It is asserted that average wages have risen 13 per cent since 1932. As retail prices have been kept nearly constant, the average purchasing power is considered as having increased almost in the same degree.

Opinions as to how long this boom will last differ widely. Some day, of course, the present rearmament and other nationally financed projects like highways and canalization projects will be completed. But Reich officials state there is still a great deal of work that remains to be done; there is, for instance, a new construction program for the German railways and the building of about 2,000,000 residential homes.

Exhibit of Diseases In N. Y. Condemned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Criticism of the effect upon susceptible spectators of an exhibit of chronic diseases now being held in the Grand Central Terminal here was voiced Aug. 10 by H. B. Anderson. Secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc., who declared that a number of mental cases could be prevented if public attention were centered upon health instead of upon disease.

"That any health or welfare agency shoud deliberately wish to center the attention of the masses upon disease is most uncalled for, inasmuch as the damaging effect of fear is so well known," Mr. Anderson said.

He contrasted New York City's program of showing its chronic disease exhibit in health and neighborhood centers throughout the city with the recent decision of the Hartford, Conn., Courant to omit the "cause of death" from its obituaries with some exceptions. He also cited a declaration by Dr. Alexis Carrel in his book "Man the Unknown," saying that man "must be constructed so as to live without thinking about his health."

SITROUX EMBOSSED Paper Napkins by the makers of Sitroux Tissues

Czech Refugees To Try Entrance Into Palestine

CONSTANZA, Rumania, Aug. 12 (AP)—Nearly 2,000 Jewish refugees from dismembered Czechoslovakia boarded two Greek steamers yesterday for an attempt to run Britain's blockade into Palestine.

Men, women, and children who had scraped together the required $150 for passage straggled aboard the vessels for a voyage of 1,000 miles with no guaranteed landing place.

[The British Government announced on June 12 that no Jewish immigration quota for Palestine would be issued for six months.

Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald charged then that "there has been an organized attempt to defeat the proper regulations of immigration by a traffic in illegal immigrants" and he said the Government was "determined to prevent this attempt to defeat the law of Palestine."]

While refugees were embarking here, 500 Jews rioted on the steamer Parita at Smyrna. Turkish authorities there ordered the captain to sail, without letting the passenger refugees land.

The 500 were reported to have threatened him if he obeyed.

The skipper was given police protection and the authorities insisted that the vessel sail—if necessary under the escort of an armed minelayer. The Parita arrived Aug. 8 in Smyrna.

Word also was received that the steamer Lisel and its 800 Jewish passengers had surrendered to British authorities after crusing along the Palestine coast for more than two months waiting for an opportunity to crash the blockade.

Thousands of Jewish refugees who found a temporary haven in Rumania are seeking passage since new government decrees ordered concentration camp detention for all foreigners who have not obtained residence permits by Aug. 25.

Because of the rush, Jewish leaders predicted the passage price would rise to $200.

Two river boats with 483 Jews from Hungary and Germany reached the mouth of the Danube River at Sulina where they were halted for passport examinations.

Jews said that new homes were being found for 1,000 refugees weekly but that this rate was not fast enough.

What can be done for those left out, they said, will be the main problem to come before the international conference on refugee problems which President Roosevelt has proposd be held early in September in the White House.

Bridges' Defense Centers on Merit Of U. S. Witness

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The fifth week of Harry Bridges' deportation hearing was ended today, with the defense deep in an attack on credibility of a Government witness who described the Australian-born labor leader as a Communist, high in the councils of the party.

All day yesterday defense attorneys hammered at John L. Leech, housepainter of Portland, Ore., formerly of Los Angeles. Attorney Aubrey Grossman brought the questioning around to Mr. Leech working on painting and decorating jobs while not a union member, and Thomas B. Shoemaker, chief of Government's counsel, protested such interrogation.

Examiner James M. Landis ruled if it could be shown the witness was hostile to organized labor the questioning was relevant.

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Building Unions Order End To Jurisdictional Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 12—Sudden termination of jurisdictional disputes tying up building in the construction industry over the country was ordered today by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in pursuit of a new plan for the settlement of these historically troublesome inter-union squabbles.

An immediate advance in construction is anticipated.

John Coyne of Washington, D. C., new President of the Building Trades Department, announced that an agreement had been reached here with the Associated General Contractors of America forbidding the stoppage of work in cases of jurisdictional disputes. He reported that work would be resumed on Monday on about 300 building jobs, involving between 15,000 and 40,000 men directly and between 60,000 and 80,000 indirectly, under the theory that "four men are employed elsewhere to supply one building mechanic actually working on the construction job."

Work Ordered Resumed

Orders went out by telegraph and telephone today to cities throughout the United States ordering that work be resumed; that the craft union which first had possession of the disputed work shall retain it for the present, and that all such disputes shall be appealed to Mr. Coyne without stopping work.

"I believe," he said, "that we have cleaned up the immediate situation and cleared the way for a permanent cure of the evil. If so, it is the most progressive step in the building and construction industry in the history of our Department.

"This is not the time to try to fix blame for these jurisdictional strikes. The truth is that they are a by-product of the technical progress which has given us better buildings, new methods, new materials, new processes and disputes as to who would apply them.

"Men whose work was modified or replaced by the new methods naturally sought to secure the new work. Just as naturally, others whose work the new was closely related sought the new work, and in between, the architects and builders sought to get what advantage they could.

"Now it is agreed between ourselves that we will settle such disputes amicably. The contractors have further agreed to respect our decisions and enforce them on their own members. Eventually machinery will be set up to work out all the incidental problems.

Tribute to Co-operation

"We have been working on this for two years or more. So have the contractors. Ancient prejudices had to be broken down. A spirit of co-operation had to be developed. That we have succeeded is a tribute to patience and persistence.

Jurisdictional disputes have long constituted a handicap of organized labor in the building trades. After struggling with various expedients, the Building Trades Department employed a professional arbitrator several years ago, and thought it had the question solved, but found its system imperfect.

Theater Rift Unsolved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 12—The theater unions' controversy today stands adjourned until Monday, the American Federation of Labor's Executive Council having gone to New York to review a parade by the New York State Federation of Labor and with it have gone the committee members delegated to explore the jurisdictional fight between the theater stagehands and actors.

The delegation from the Screen Actors' Guild came here as spokesmen for the Associated Actors and Artistes of America—the "Four A's"—is to fly back to Hollywood today or tonight after naming a committee to remain and see the ruling which the A. F. of L. will hand down. Meanwhile William Green, A. F. of L. President, indicated that progress toward a settlement had not been large.

Mr. Green refused to say whether the American Federation of Actors, comparatively small union of night club, circus and vaudeville players headed by Miss Sophie Tucker, suspended from the Four A's and then chartered by the Stagehands' Union, is still in the A. F. of L. He said the Executive Council had not yet considered whether the stagehands had a right to issue that charter nor what the stagehands' jurisdiction includes.

Pay Increase Sought

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America decided Aug. 11 to demand a 10 per cent wage increase for 40,000 shirtmakers and 5,000 single pantsmakers in plants in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and West Virginia.

Negotiations with employer groups to obtain new agreements for the ones expiring Sept. 1, the union said, would begin soon.

Flying Soars in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Aeronautical Commission reports that 341 pilots have been licensed this year, compared with 219 licenses issued by last Jan. 1, an increase of 64 per cent.

In Delicious Balanced Breakfast Nourishment*

There's a lot for your money in this grand breakfast—in clean, *cooling* flavor and in food values. It is the rich *inner flavor* we unloose in pure whole wheat in the making of National Biscuit Shredded Wheat.

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THE ORIGINAL NIAGARA FALLS PRODUCT

Pace Tells in Winning Important Tennis Matches—Quist Leads Team to Victory

Frankie Parker Teaches Welby Van Horn a Lesson

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Frankie Parker, who has yet to make an unnecessary move on a tennis court, reached the finals of the Eastern Grass Court championships yesterday by teaching young tempestuous Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles a valuable net lesson.

He let Van Horn slug and smash his way to a first set victory and a 4—1 lead in the second set, before proving that pace is as important in tennis as power.

Cautiously Parker, second seeded in this tourney, got his racquet on everything that the reckless Van Horn could slam across after that to win his semifinal match, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1, 6—4. At the end the veteran was much less tired than Van Horn, whose punch thrilled a gallery of 2,000—until he wore himself out.

Alice Marble, the American and Wimbledon champion, and dark-haired Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan came through to the women's finals with performances that dealt defeat to their opponents.

Blonde Alice had to call on her favorite shots to stop a serious challenge engineered by Mme. Rene Mathieu of France. The scores were 6—3, 7—5. Mrs. Fabyan, however, won the plaudits of the gallery with a sensational series of strokes that submerged England's best—Kay Stammers—6—1, 6—2.

Most notable achievement in the men's doubles play came when Bobby Riggs and Elwood Cooke, his Portland teammate, outlasted Gil Hunt of Washington and Ernie Sutter of New Orleans 18—16, 2—6, 6—2.

The surprise women's doubles team of Dorothy Bundy, possessor of a famous tennis name, and Mary Arnold stopped Helen Jacobs and Dorothy Workman 7—5, 6—2 in a semifinals match for the day's most sensational reversal of form. Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan won the other semifinal, downing Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France 6—1, 8—6.

Managers Being Assured Of Positions for Change

by the Associated Press

Managing a big league baseball club used to be about as safe and sane as being a steeplejack, but it looks like the fellows who are holding down the jobs now are going to have steady work and may even be in one place long enough to get into the 1940 census.

The sudden signing of Oscar Vitt by the Cleveland Indians and Del Baker by the Detroit Tigers yesterday during a lull in the pennant races answered most questions about the return next year of the 16 present pilots.

Unprecedented

Such a situation is practically unprecedented. This year brought four new faces onto the scene and it's rare enough for all the managers to get through a season intact, let alone get new contracts.

Vitt had been rumored on the way out and owner Alva Bradley said last night this was one of the reasons for announcing his rehiring at this time.

Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox and Fred Haney of the St. Louis Browns recently were given new contracts and the other American League managers, Joe McCarthy, Connie Mack, Joe Cronin and Bucky Harris, are safer than money in the bank.

Others Are Set

In the National League Bill McKechnie already is under a long term contract to the Cincinnati Reds. Ray Blades' feat in lifting the St. Louis Cardinals into second place assures him of another term and Doc Prothro has made more than a satisfactory start at Philadelphia. Bill Terry is a fixture with the Giants and Casey Stengel is making the best of a bad hand at Boston. The same might be said for Pie Traynor at Pittsburgh and Gabby Hartnett in Chicago, while Leo Durocher is blooming like a perrenial plant in Brooklyn.

Whether by design or otherwise, the settling of the managerial questions yesterday supplemented a "half holiday" in the major league program.

Phillies Steal Show

The patchwork Phillies stole what there was of a show with Walter Kirby Higbe unreeling a two-hitter against the New York Giants for a 2-1 victory. Higbe came to the tail-enders in the deal that sent Claude Passeau to the Chicago Cubs. The only run scored against him came without a hit on two walks, a sacrifice and an infield out. Another pick-up, Roy Hughes, who passed from the St. Louis Browns to the Newark Bears enroute to Philadelphia, hit a home run and accounted for the other Philly run with a single.

Big Bill Lee earned his 14th victory for the Cubs with a six-hit performance that beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 3-2.

Buck Newsom pocketed his 13th of the season by way of celebrating his 31st birthday with a 4-3 triumph over his old teammates, the Browns. He struck out 11 and singled home the deciding run.

The New York Yankees returned to their old custom of staging one big inning to beat the Philadelphia Athletics, 9-5. Six of their runs were bunched in the fifth inning.

Sport Briefs

Joe Bowman of the Pirates is an outfielder who became pitcher.

Sugar Bowl capacity will be 70,000 for the New Year's Game.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Detroit, Mich.—Fifteen-year-old Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., delights in the usual activities of a teen-aged youngster but among grownups in a golf tournament, she becomes right handy with her golf clubs. Miss Cline is the youngest contestant in the thirty-ninth annual closed championship of the women's Western Golf Association at the Oakland Hills Country Club. She posted an 83 to qualify. Center: Rye, N. Y.—Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., who scored a major upset in the Eastern Grass Courts tennis championship being played at the Westchester Country Club by defeating Wayne Sabin, U. S. Davis Cup prospect, this week, two sets to one. Right: Detroit, Mich.—Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., blased to a new course and qualifying record as she paced a field of 141 contestants in the thirty-ninth annual closed championship of the women's Western Golf Association. Miss Miley, winner of the Western in 1935 and 1937, shot 37-37—74, requiring only 25 putts for the round. Her score eclipsed by one stroke the previous qualifying record, set by Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City in the 1937 tournament at St. Paul. Miss Miley is pictured tallying her record score.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

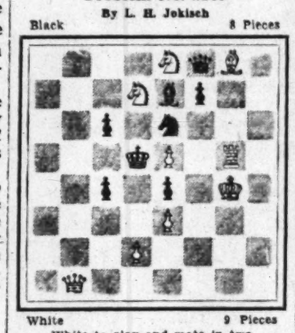
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 12, 1939

Problem No. 2165

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 8 Pieces



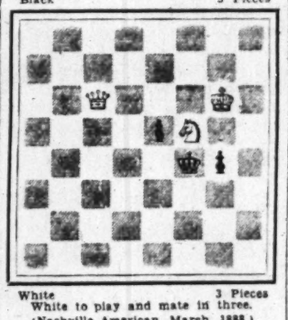
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Tidskrift for Schach, 1909)

Problem No. 2166

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.
(Nashville American, March, 1888.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2163. Kt-K4
No. 2164. 1. Q-B5 threatens
2 K-Q4ch Kt-B4ch
1 ——
2 K-B2ch QxR
1 ——
2 Q-Q5ch QxQch
1 ——
2 KtxQch BxKt
1 ——
2 KxPch BxP
1 ——
2 QxQch

End-Game No. 471. White wins. 1 P-K7, K-Kt5ch: 2 K-Kt2, R-K3: 3 R-K2, RxR; 4 B-K4, RxB; 5 P-B3ch, and wins.

End-Game No. 472

Black 12 Pieces

White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

(In this position, Tartakower, playing six games blindfolded, Vienna, 1921, announced mate in eight!)

Notes

Miss May Karff, of Boston, the country's No. 1 woman chess expert, will be the only United States representative in the Buenos Aires congress. She will compete in the women's championship of the world.

Upon her return, there will be a playoff for the women's championship of the American Chess Federation. Miss Karff, Mrs. Barry Bain, of New York, and Dr. Helen Weissenstein, also of New York, each made equal score in the tournament recently concluded. The winner of the playoff will have possession, for one year, of the trophy presented by Mrs. Helen Cobb, of New York.

Jokisch Oldest U. S. Composer

By courtesy of E. W. Allen, the following facts about the composer of the problems above are presented: L. H. Jokisch was born at Beardstown, Illinois, March 15, 1851. Originality was almost invariably the keynote of his problems, so that, for years when a new problem by Jokisch appeared, it was expected that "something different" would be shown, and solvers were seldom disappointed.

For some years he helped Alain C. White in gathering material for his Christmas Series.

The three-mover is his best-known problem, and it is probably the best six-piece three-mover that has been composed.

Fine Wins ACF Championship

Allowing only one draw, with Reshevsky, Reuben Fine won first prize in the championship event of the ACF congress concluded late in July. Second was Reshevsky, who allowed two draws, and trailed by half a point. The other draw was with A. S. Pinkus, who finished fourth, a half-point behind I. Horowitz.

Yanofsky, 16-year-old Winnipeg (Canada) expert won the Consolation event.

In defeating all of the players of the championship division of the ACF congress (all but Reshevsky, with whom he drew), Fine had to deal with Horowitz, always a dangerous opponent, and one of the stalwarts in previous international team championships.

Catalan Opening

Fine	Horowitz	Fine	Horowitz
White	Black	White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 R-K	KR-K
2 P-Q4	P-QB4	19 Q-Kt2	Kt-Q4
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	20 QR-B	R-R4
4 B-Kt2	P-K3	21 B-R	Q-B4
5 Castles	Kt-B3	22 P-B5	PxP
6 P-B4	B-K2	23 PxP	KKt-B6
7 PxQP	KPxP	24 RxKt	KtxKt
8 Kt-B3	Castles	25 Kt-B4	B-Kt5
9 PxP	P-Q5(a)	26 P-K3	P-Kt4
10 Kt-QR4	B-B4	27 PxP	Kt-Q6
11 B-B4	Kt-K5	28 Q-Q2	RxRch
12 P-QKt4	B-B3	29 QxR	P-KR4
13 P-Kt5	Kt-KB1	30 P-B7	R-QR
14 B-K5	BxB	31 B-Kt7	PxP
15 KtxB	Q-Q4	32 RPxP	B-B6
16 Kt-Q3	QR-Q	33 BxR	QxB
17 Q-B	Q-K3	34 Q-K7	Resigns

(a) Inviting complications in which Black is ultimately outwitted. But the isolated pawn involves a positional weakness which calls upon Black to take an active part in the proceedings.

Here is one of Reshevsky's smashing victories in the American Chess Federation championship just concluded in New York. Starting with his 23rd move, Reshevsky put all of his pieces, two rooks, bishop, and queen in direct attack on his opponent's king.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky	Santasiere	Reshevsky	Santasiere
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Kt-K4	Q-K1
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 KtxB	QxKt
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	21 R-R3	QR-K
4 Kt-B3	PxP	22 Kt-K5	B-R3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	23 R-KKt3	K-R
6 P-K3	P-K3	24 RxKt	BPxR
7 BxP	B-QKt5	25 BxP	R-K3
8 Castles	Castles	26 B-Q2	KtxKt
9 Q-K2	B-Kt5	27 PxKt	Q-Kt3
10 P-R3	B-KR4	28 B-K3	Q-R4
11 R-Q	QKt-Q2	29 R-Q4	R-B4
12 P-K4	Q-K1	30 B-R4	Q-B5
13 P-K5	Kt-Q4	31 Q-Kt4	K-Kt
14 Kt-K4	P-KR3	32 B-Kt5	R(K3)-B3
15 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	33 B-B8	P-R3
16 Kt-K	P-B3(a)	34 P-R5	Q-Q2
17 PxP	QxP	35 R-R6	K-B
18 Kt-Q3	B-Q3	36 Q-Kt6	Resigns

(a) This leaves the KP weak, and should probably be delayed until it can be followed up with P-K4.

Quebec Open Title

MONTREAL, Aug. 12 (AP)—Stan Horne of Montreal, Canadian P. G. A. champion for the last three years, posted a one-over-par 143 yesterday to win the 36-hole Quebec open golf championship at the Senneville Country Club.

Parker-McNeill Selected Ahead Of Riggs-Cooke

Although Frankie Parker of Los Angeles and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City have been seeded No. 1 in the national doubles championships starting at the Longwood Cricket Club tomorrow, the U. S. L. T. A. officials are quick to state that such action has little bearing on the Davis Cup doubles team. Parker and McNeill were chosen ahead of Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., the Wimbledon champions.

Riggs and Cooke have the more difficult path to the title however, for they have the Australian Davis Cup doubles team of John Bromwich and Adrian Quist in their half of the draw. Gene Mako, doubles champion with Don Budge last year, is seeded 3rd in the American rating with partner Jack Tidball. The men's doubles draw (seedings are numbered in parenthesis):

First Round—Upper half:

Robert Riggs, Chicago, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore. (2) vs. Lytton Dowson, Boston, and Philip Jameson, Worcester.

Ronald Lubin, Los Angeles, and George Toley, San Francisco, vs. Norman Bickel and John Shostrom, Chicago.

Gardner Mulloy, Miami, Fla., and Charles Mattman, New York, vs. Dr. A. T. Cooke, London, Eng., and T. E. Jansen Jr., Boston.

Robert Peacock and Douglas Imhoff, San Francisco, vs. Bernard Destremeau and Jacques Brugnon, France (F1).

Gene Mako and Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, (3) vs. Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, and Hal Surface, Kansas City.

P. Morey Lewis, Kenyon College, Ohio, and Albert Stitt, Boston, vs. Richardo Morales and Guido Connil, Cuba.

Robert Low, New York, and Larry Dee, San Francisco, vs. Jack Kramer, and Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles.

Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, and Gilbert A. Hunt Jr., Washington, D. C., vs. Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, Australia (F1).

Lower Half

Frank Parker, Los Angeles, and Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, (1) vs. Jack Bushman, Baton Rouge, La., and William Talbert, Cincinnati.

Bedford Davis and John Moreno, Los Angeles, vs. David Freeman, Pasadena, Calif., and Ted Shroeder, Los Angeles.

Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, and Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., vs. Frank Froehling, Chicago, and Henry Olles, Salt Lake City.

Richard McKee and J. A. Makiney, Miami Beach, Fla., vs. Felicisimo Ampon and Amada Sanchez, Philippine Islands (F4).

Chester and William Murphy, Chicago, (4) vs. Norman Anderson and August Ganzenmuller, New York.

John H. Doeg, Seabright, N. J., and Wayne Sabin, Portland, Ore., vs. Charlie Hare, England, and Ladislaw Hecht, Czechoslovakia.

John R. Gow and H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, Conn., vs. Robert Kamrath, Austin, Texas, and Darrell Hudlow, Phoenix, Ariz.

Wallace McIntyre and Norman Drake, Boston, vs. Jack Crawford, and Harry Topman, Australia (F2).

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 11

American Association

Indianapolis 4, Toledo 0.
Columbus 3, Louisville 0.
Kansas City 7-0, St. Paul 5-0.
Minneapolis 4, Milwaukee 3.

International League

Jersey City 5-3, Rochester 3-3.
Toronto 7, Newark 3.
Montreal 7, Syracuse 2.
Buffalo 17, Baltimore 3.

Southern Association

Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 6, Memphis 2.
Knoxville 9, Little Rock 5.
Atlanta at New Orleans, rain.

Eastern League

Albany 2, Williamsport 0.
Binghamton 6-3, Elmira 3-2.
Springfield 5, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Scranton 6, Hartford 4.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 9, San Antonio 5.
Shreveport 6, Dallas 0.
Fort Worth 3, Houston 1.
Beaumont 3, Tulsa 2.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6-1, Sacramento 4-3.
San Francisco 5, Hollywood 4.
Oakland 3, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 3, Seattle 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

United States track stars defeated Germany, 122-92, in two-day dual meet before 85,000 at Olympic Stadium, Berlin.

Three Years Ago

Marjorie Gestring, 13-year-old Los Angeles Girl, won Olympic springboard diving title; Katherine Rawls, second, and Dorothy Poynton Hill, third, gave U. S. clean sweep.

Aussies Score Easy Triumph Over Cubans

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 12 (AP)—It's Australia against Yugoslavia for the right to meet the United States for the Davis Cup, emblem of world team tennis supremacy.

Australia and Cuba met on the grassy Seabright Cricket Club courts today in two more Davis Cup American Zone finals singles matches, but it didn't mean a thing.

Take All Sets

Sweeping through the opening day's singles matches without dropping a set, and yesterday doing the same thing in the doubles, the Aussie duo of Adrian Quist and John Bromwich reached the necessary of three out of five victories to clinch the Zone series and qualify Australia for the interzone finals against Yugoslavia at Brooklnie, Mass., Aug. 24-26. The winner there takes on the United States.

The outclassed Cuban team of Ricardo Morales and Lorenzo Nodarse won the first game of the first set against Quist and Bromwich yesterday, and then had to wait until the second game of the third set before repeating, the scores being, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

Quist Is Best

As in the opening day's singles, Quist again was the best player on the court. He served viciously, scored repeatedly with sharp placements, and wrecked the hapless Cubans with kill shots.

Morales won three of the Cubans' four games at love with his service. Bromwich, still obviously off his game, was erratic, his many netted balls enabling the Cubans to carry five games in the first set to deuce.

Sarazen Leading Pros in Dapper Dan Tournament

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12 (AP)—The visiting firemen who couldn't hold a candle to par in the first round tore that figure apart yesterday as crowd-pleaser Gene Sarazen blazed his way to a two-stroke lead in the $10,000 Dapper Dan open golf tournamept.

A gallery of nearly 2,000 cheered the "Connecticut Yankee" as he burned up the course with a 66, four under par and two strokes better than the course record set two years ago by Ray Mangrum of Pittsburgh.

Ghezzi Matches

Hardly was Sarazen out of the locker room when Vic Ghezzi, husky pro from Deal, N. J., ambled up to the 18th green, missed a 15-foot putt and still matched the East Brookfield farmer's 66. His 81 the day before gave him 147.

And a few minutes later Denny Shute of Huntington, W. Va., streaked his way around the Wildwood Country Club course in 68 for a two-day total of 139 and second place. Close behind was Johnny Bulla, Chicago, with 142. The bulky Bulla cut one stroke from par and four from his round the previous day.

Nelson Takes 71

Bracketed at 143 in the chase for $2,500 first money were Byron Nelson, National open champion from Reading, Pa., and Ralph Guldahl, from Madison, N. J., a transplanted Texan. Guldahl added a 71 to his 72. Nelson also banged out a 71 after taking a six on the par 4 sixteenth.

Close behind at 144 were Clayton Heafner, from Charlotte, N. C.; Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles; Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass. Heafner pulled out an even par 70, Mangrum 71 and Revolta and McSpaden, 72's.

Maine Doubles Title

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—The team of Hubert Hauck of Portland and J. Blaine Gilley of Melrose, Mass., won the Maine doubles tennis title yesterday after staving off defeat six times in a five-set final, 4—6, 1—6, 7—5, 6—2, 6—2. Their opponents were Leonard Clark of Portland and Sewall Cutler of Forest Hills, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Walter Higbe, Phillies—Pitched two-hit game to beat Giants.

Buck Newsom, Tigers—Struck out 11 and batted in winning run for 4-3 triumph over Browns.

Bill Lee, Cubs—Earned his 14th victory of season with clever six-hit job against Pirates.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—His double and two singles led 13-hit assault against Athletics.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	71	33	.683
Boston	64	37	.634
Chicago	56	48	.538
Cleveland	53	47	.530
Detroit	55	49	.529
Washington	47	53	.448
Philadelphia	38	68	.348
St. Louis	39	72	.287

Results Aug. 11

New York 9, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	65	36	.644
St. Louis	56	43	.571
Chicago	56	46	.533
New York	51	46	.510
Pittsburgh	49	48	.505
Brooklyn	50	50	.500
Boston	43	57	.430
Philadelphia	39	66	.390

Results Aug. 11

Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

Los Angeles Marksman Takes Lead in Tourney

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 (AP)—Out of a field comprising the country's finest scattergun competitors emerged a crack shot yesterday to take the lead at the end of the second round of firing in the men's national all-gauge skeet championship.

Charles Rapp of Los Angeles held a one-shot advantage over the rest with a total of 198 out of a possible 200 targets. Rapp's keen eye accounted for 100 successive "birds" to put him in strategic position for the final dash of the total 250-shot event.

Error Discounted

It was thought the Los Angeles marksman was tied with Walt Dinger, Tulsa, until officials discovered the Oklahoman had been credited with one too many targets in the first round. His 99 gave him a total of 196.

The new leader displaced the defending champion, Henry Joy, Detroit, and Joe Puckett, Fresno, Calif., deadlocked with perfect 100s at the end of the first round.

Puckett with a 97 went into a five-way tie at 197 with Dudley Shallcross, Providence, R. I.; Bob Parker, Tulsa; George Scott, Fresno, and Don Sperry, Flint, Mich., entrant who already has clinched the small-gauge and 20-gauge events.

Ohio Girl Leads

Feminine stars, shooting it out on an equally exacting front of 250 targets, were led by the defending champion, Pat Laursen of Akron. The 17-year-old Ohio girl had a two-target bulge on a home-state rival, Mrs. M. L. Smythe of Aurora.

They were tied for the lead at the end of the first round but Miss Laursen shattered 95 yesterday against 93 for Mrs. Smythe.

A surprisingly strong team from Fresno clung to first place in the five-man competition. Its two-day total was 975 out of a possible 1,000. A Los Angeles-Santa Monica team was second with 971 and Oklahoma third with 970. Next came Los Angeles Gilmore with 93 and in fifth place was Texas with 958.

Second Round Scores

Second round scores of the five-man team competition included:

Hilltop, Boston (fifth)—478-477-955; Dick Shaughnessy, 96, (Dedham, Mass.); Dudley Shallcross, 98, (Providence, R. I.); Elliott Moore, 90, (Allentown, R. I.); Jackie Horton, 99, (Edgewood, R. I.); R. W. Canfield, 94, (Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y.)

Standing of other teams:

Indianapolis, 479-472-951; Pacific Rod and Gun Club, San Francisco, 464-485-949; Golden Gate Club, Alameda, Calif., 462-470-932; New York State, 462-447-909; Hilltop No. 2, Boston, 453-432-885.

Men's leaders behind Rapp included: Joy, 100-98-196; A. H. Ormsbee, New Haven, Conn., 98-97-195; Graydon Hubbard, Elwood, Ind., 97-98-195; Hal Beanblossom, Indianapolis, Ind., 98-97-195.

Wightman Cup Squad Named For Practice

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Ten of the leading women tennis players of the country, headed by National Champion Alice Marble of San Francisco, were selected yesterday as the squad from which later will be named the team to defend the Wightman Cup against Great Britain at Forest Hills, Aug. 25-26.

In addition to Miss Marble, the squad consists of Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Brookline, Mass.; Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.; Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif.; Gracyn Wheeler, also of Santa Monica; Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles; Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco; Mary Arnold, Los Angeles; Helen Bernhard, New York City, and Patricia Canning, Alameda, Calif.

These players have been instructed to report at Forest Hills Aug. 21 for practice under the direction of Mrs. George W. Wightman, donor of the cup.

Triple Tie

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Union Printers' International baseball tournament was thrown into a triple tie yesterday when Washington handed New York its first defeat, 9-3, and Detroit eliminated St. Louis, 15-14.

Washington, winner last year, Detroit and New York are tied for top honors and will battle for the championship. Captains will draw to determine which teams meet in the first game.

C. F. Adams Wins

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12 (AP)—Nyala, the 12-metre sloop owned by Fred T. Bedford and sailed by Charles Francis Adams, yesterday won the Astor Cup for sloops, and Nina, the Astor Cup for schooners, in the New York Yacht Club's races sailed from Brenton Reef.

U. S. Sweepstakes Entries Break Last Year's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 12—Entries for the ninth annual National Sweepstakes regatta on the Shrewsbury River here next Saturday and Sunday will well exceed last year's record of 130 competing craft, Fred Brown, race committee chairman, announced today. Inboard entries are ahead of 1938 and the added lure of the Eastern Championships is attracting a greater response in the outboard division, which mustered 70 boats last year.

In addition to the National Sweepstakes fixture for single engine craft, and the Eastern titles to be settled in the outboards, two other national championships will be decided during the week-end meet. Sammy Crooks, of Rumson, N. J., will defend the Interstate Trophy, emblematic of supremacy in the 135 cubic inch class, and Al Strum, of St. Petersburg, Fla., will attempt to retain the toga he won here last year in the 91 cubic inch class. Nine boats have been entered in each of these events.

Eighteen 225 cubic inch hydroplanes, most popular inboard racing class in the country, will contribute heavily to the regatta competition. Three five-mile heats have been scheduled for the 225's in the King's Championship series, and the class also is expected to carry the fight in the three 15-mile races for the National Sweepstakes Trophy itself. Jack Rutherfurd, who won the Sweepstakes last year with his 12-litre craft, Juno, will not defend.

One hundred and 95 miles of racing in all have been crowded into two afternoons on the regatta program. Saturday's schedule starts at 12 o'clock noon and Sunday's at 1 p. m. Included among the events are races for Class X outboards, inboard and outboard runabouts, and Shrewsbury seaskiffs, providing competition for every class of motorboat racing craft in the country.

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Commerce and Finance

Retailers' Purchasing for Fall Reported 5 to 10 P. C. Over 1938

Business and Industry

Urges Industrial Mechanization As Way to Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Urging increased mechanization of industry as a road to prosperity, J. H. Van Deventer, editor of The Iron Age, points out in an article in the current issue of the magazine that pay rolls are highest where the concentration of modern machinery is greatest.

Machinery, the article declares, has already enabled the average man to have what formerly only the rich enjoyed and it is suggested that the way to solve America's unemployment problem is to put more machines to work.

Comparison Given

Mr. Van Deventer compares economic conditions in the states of Michigan and Mississippi. Mississippi, which has only 1.5 per cent of its farms tractor-equipped compared with a national average of 13.5 per cent, also has the lowest per capita income of all our states and its population, which has not been "tractored off" the farm, is the poorest in the nation.

Michigan, with the greatest concentration of machinery and ultra-modern efficiency in the world, ranks highest of all states in weekly rates, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Iron Age article, fourth of a series suggested by efforts of congressmen and others to limit the use of machinery as a "Wrong-way" course to recovery, says:

"Mechanization, of course, is most intensive in our mass-production industries. Mass-production industries, of necessity, produce for the masses, not for the classes. The greatest developments in invention and improvement in the past three decades have been directed toward putting more possessions in the hands of more people."

A study of the hours of factory work required to earn various products, such as clothing and house furnishings ought to answer the question as to "who gets most of the wealth that improved machinery creates," the article states. It shows that since average factory wages rose from 24.7 cents in 1914 to 71.5 cents per hour in 1938, the number of hours of work required to earn a tire for a small car dropped from 45.9 hours to 9.4 hours. An electric washing machine took 67.9 hours of work in 1938 against 187.2 hours in 1914, an automobile 1095 hours last year compared to 4514 hours in 1914, and a year's clothing for a family of four 323.4 hours of work against 708.5 hours in 1914.

Increases Real Wages

"Time-saving machinery," the article continues, "increases real wages and has shortened the working week. Mechanization and the increased production that it makes possible alone can maintain living standards when men work fewer hours per week to make things.

"We have slowed down our national rate of mechanization since 1929. Today industry is installing new capital equipment at but half the rate that it did 10 years ago. And we cannot hope to afford the luxuries of relief, social security and a huge army of government dependents on the fruits of a "hand-made" economy.

"The way to solve America's unemployment problem is to put more machines to work. The men will follow. They always have."

Security Offerings Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended yesterday totaled $171,138,500, the third largest for any week this year, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The new issues were mainly for refunding purposes, however, only 10 per cent representing new capital.

Offerings of public utility securities, totaling $12,475,000, set a new high for the year to date. Boosting the total of this group was the $123,500,000 of Pennsylvania Power & Light issues, which reached the market during the week.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Total	$171,138,500	$92,188,000
Municipal	26,165,500	7,784,000
Public utility	142,475,000	84,000,000
Industrial	2,100,000	.....
Miscellaneous	200,000	125,000
Stock	198,000	249,000

Auto Output Off, Season Near Close

DETROIT (AP)—A further decline in automobile production was reported by Ward's Automotive Reports as the 1939 season neared its close.

Assemblies for the current week were placed at 24,875 units compared with 28,250 last week and 13,790 this week a year ago.

Boston Advertising Firm To Have Rumford Account

Rumford Chemical Works, makers of Rumford Baking Powder, has announced the appointment of the H. B. Humphrey Company, Boston advertising agency, to handle its account.

In selecting the Humphrey agency, Rumford interviewed many of the best known agencies in the country. Officials of the company had in mind certain national policies of vigorous nature, calculated to appeal directly and simultaneously to consumer and to merchant; and the Boston advertising firm was found best suited to give practical and imaginative execution to those policies.

Newer Industries Seen Rising Above Pre-Depression Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

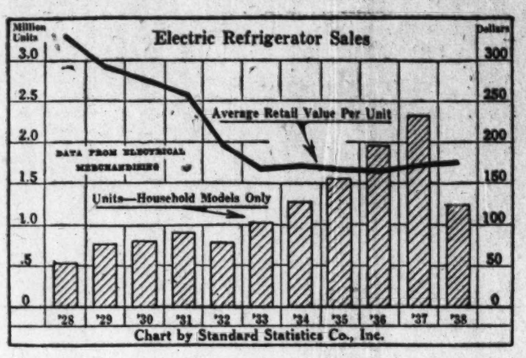
NEW YORK—The silver lining to the cloud of depression is the ability of numerous industries to attain new peaks of production in recent years. How strikingly some manufacturing plants have expanded and boomed is not appreciated because of the general clamor about unemployment, retrenchment, and hard times, according to Edward L. Barnes, Associate Editor of Standard Statistics.

Economists have gone so far as to make the doleful prediction that the United States has attained economic maturity and that instead of further growth we shall have stagnation, says Mr. Barnes. The retarded rate of population growth and the mechanization of production are among reasons cited for the lugubrious assumption that there are no more economic frontiers to push forward.

While the total volume of business moving in this country is substantially lower than 10 years ago, it is encouraging to ponder the progress in important individual lines.

Industries Expanding

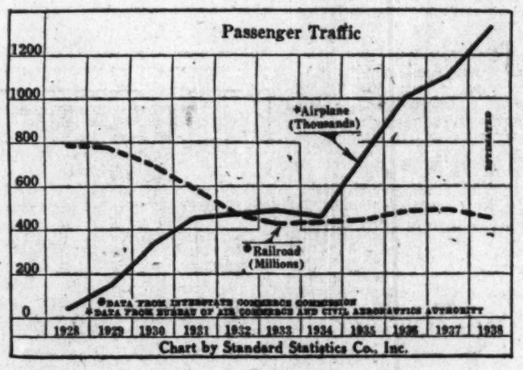
Although we were again in a depression during 1938, total electric power production was nearly 20 per cent greater than the 1929 total. We have more automobiles than in that prosperity year and in 1938 consumed nearly 40 per cent more gasoline. Since 1929, new sales records have been made in such widely assorted lines as cigarettes, carbon black, packers' cans, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and electric refrigerators.


Electric Refrigerator Sales
Million Units
Dollars
Average Retail Value Per Unit
DATA FROM ELECTRICAL MERCHANDISING
Units—Household Models Only
'28 '29 '30 '31 '32 '33 '34 '35 '36 '37 '38
Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Back in 1929 only 840,000 electric refrigerators were sold, but in recent years annual sales exceeded 2,000,000 units. We have 23 per cent more homes and farms wired than 10 years ago. Despite depression, more households are better equipped with electric irons, washers, clocks, heaters, etc., than ever before.

Reflecting the improvement in its safety record, the aircraft transport industry forged ahead to establish a new record for each month in the first quarter of this year. Revenue passenger miles of domestic airlines in the first quarter were 25 per cent ahead of the like period of last year.

Prospects are that shipment of automobile tires for replacement purposes will in 1939 reach the highest level since 1933. Shipments for the first half of 1939 are estimated at 16,500,000, which would be 28 per cent greater than for the first half of 1938.


Passenger Traffic
Airplane (Thousands)
Railroad (Millions)
DATA FROM INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
DATA FROM BUREAU OF AIR COMMERCE AND CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY
1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Industries which, relatively, were in their infancy in 1929 have since made enormous strides. Aircraft and aircraft engine production last year were fully 40 per cent ahead of the 1929 total, and the 1939 figures will probably show at least a 100 per cent gain. Commercial airlines last year carried eight times as many passengers as in 1929. Production of dyes and of plastics have become major industries in the past decade.

Notwithstanding the sharp decline in business as a whole last year, more than 80 companies reported greater profits for 1938 than in the New Era days a decade ago. New products and new methods of production have greatly enlarged the scope of operations of many individual enterprises over this period.

Prospects of Growth

To be sure, the capital market is stagnant and many industries have retrogressed in these years. Our national income is not so high as formerly, while unemployment and relief figures testify to failure of private enterprise to provide as many jobs as are needed to utilize our man power effectively. But it does not follow from this that business and investment opportunities in the United States have vanished.

The fact that only a scattered number of industries and a small proportion of the total number of companies have achieved gains in this country in the past decade is in sharp contrast to the mass movement to higher levels of activity in Great Britain and in the Scandinavian and other countries. In some instances, it is true, the advance has been an artificial one, stimulated by heavy armament construction, but in others arms building has been a relatively unimportant factor in the improvement, and normal industry in the aggregate has risen while the United States has been going backward.

Why this country should be considered to have ended its growth and to be facing a period of stagnation when older countries are surmounting more serious economic handicaps and are forging ahead is hard to understand, unless one believes that this democracy is incompetent to learn from its mistakes.

Reason for Hope

There is reason for hope in the ultimate future of business as a whole, when despite the handicaps of chaotic labor conditions, political interference with business, and experimentation with settled economic law, particular industries and corporations are able to forge ahead.

The carbon black industry is another one to record marked gains over the former peak prosperity year, 1929. In recent years production of carbon black from natural gas has been running 30 per cent or more above output in 1929.

Production of packers' cans topped 11,000,000,000 units in 1937 compared with 7,200,000,000 in 1929. Other types of containers also are in much heavier demand today than a decade ago.

U. S. Gold Imports Rise During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported gold imports totaled $60,942,950 for the week ended Aug. 4, an increase of $19,602,627 over the previous week.

The heaviest shipper was the United Kingdom which sent $32,811,530. The Netherlands shipped $15,098,335.

Gold exports increased to $4,653 from $3,452 the previous week.

Silver exports declined from $157,100 from $407,580 and imports declined to $825,769 from $1,232,037 in the preceding week.

Loans to Brokers Show a Decrease

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $484,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 9 and the total represented a decrease of $17,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $499,000,000.

Utah Oil Awards Pipeline Building to Four Firms

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—The Utah Oil Refining Company announced that bids for building its 438-mile pipeline, which will cross the continental divide in running from Wyoming into Utah, had been awarded to four campanies.

A. N. Johnson, Vice-President, did not reveal the figures allotted to the companies: the Lang and Coynes Co., Salt Lake City; the Osage Construction Co., Casper, Wyo.; the Truman-Smith Co., Eldorado, Kan.; and the William Brothers Corp., Tulsa, Okla.

The pipeline's cost has been estimated unofficially between $4,000,000 and $7,000,000.

Mr. Johnson said the project will be divided into eight parcels with approximately 1,000 men employed.

Sales at Retail 6 to 12 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Trade reports reflected a tone of optimism this week, although there was a note of caution in some instances due to unpredictable foreign developments, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review of business.

The merchandising spotlight was turned on wholesale markets where retailers' purchasing and advertising budgets for fall were reported to average 5 to 10 per cent larger than in 1938. Actual commitments, however, the review said, were being made with as much care as in the most depressed periods of the past year.

On the retail front excessive heat in many sections was a handicap, but results continued to show gratifying gains over a year ago with the average for the country running from 6 to 12 per cent. The Midwest, benefiting from the sharp upturn in industrial operations, scored gains of from 8 to 15 per cent, the broadest in the country, the agency said.

The East made a good showing with an advance of 6 to 11 per cent, and New England reported one of 5 to 9 per cent. The South continued to do somewhat better than the Southwest, an increase of 5 to 12 per cent contrasting with one of 4 to 7 per cent in the latter region. In both the Northwest and Pacific Coast the year-to-year gains ranged between 3 and 8 per cent.

Initial reports on August fur sales indicate heavier turnover than last year, despite the fact that less promotional emphasis is being placed on these events in many sections. Grocery buying is also running slightly above a year ago, although prices are lower. Automobile sales, notwithstanding the earlier date of new models, continue strong and about 50 per cent higher than last year. Refrigerator sales, which normally decline in August, have shown little letdown so far, and appliance lines as a rule rank next to automobiles in the magnitude of their gains over a year ago.

Low stocks of merchandise and expectations of a better fall selling season than in 1938 tended to enlarge forward commitments, the review said, adding that reports from individual trades indicated the increases ranged up to 35 per cent in some cases with that for the country at large estimated at between 5 and 10 per cent. At St. Louis, for instance, forward purchasing averaged 15 to 25 per cent, and ranged between 10 and 20 per cent ahead of 1938 at San Francisco.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In August 4 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended August 5 due to advancing prices for farm products, foods, and building materials, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance, continues the report, represents the first upward movement in the general wholesale commodity price level since early in July. The all-commodity index is at 75.1 per cent of the 1926 average.

In addition to increases of 1.8 per cent for farm products, 0.8 per cent for building materials, and 0.7 per cent for foods, the fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commities groups rose 0.1 per cent. Textile products and chemicals and drugs declined 0.1 per cent and hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials group index increased 1.0 per cent, largely because of higher prices for agricultural commodities, coffee, and crude rubber.

Commodity groups	Aug. 5, 1939	July 29, 1939	Aug. 6, 1938	Aug. 7, 1937
All commodities	75.1	74.8	78.4	87.4
Farm products	82.5	81.4	86.7	96.0
Foods	87.2	86.7	73.6	88.3
Hides & leather prds	93.7	93.7	92.2	109.1
Textile products	67.4	67.5	65.5	77.4
Fuel & lgtg materials	73.4	73.3	77.7	78.9
Metals and metal prds	93.4	93.4	95.5	95.4
Building materials	90.1	89.4	89.3	96.7
Chemicals & drugs	74.5	74.6	77.4	82.4
Housefurnishing goods	87.0	87.0	87.9	92.8
Miscellaneous	73.0	72.9	72.3	77.4
Raw materials	67.6	66.9	72.0	84.9
Semimnfctrd articles	74.5	74.5	74.4	86.5
Finished products	79.2	79.1	83.4	89.1
All commodities other than farm prdcts	77.9	77.8	80.6	87.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.5	80.4	81.7	86.0

General Motors' Overseas Sales Ahead of Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—July sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets totaled 28,663 units, representing a slight increase over sales in July of last year, the company reported.

In the first seven months of 1939, sales of 223,171 units represented an increase of 1.4 per cent over sales in the first seven months of 1938.

These figures include the products of the Corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside the United States and Canada.

Walworth Co. Cuts Net Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Walworth Co. and subsidiaries, for the six months ended June 30, reported net loss of $145,626 after charges, compared with net loss of $867,435 in the like 1938 period. The company, manufacturer of pipe valves and fittings, has plants in Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Alabama.

Talks on Trade

Underwood

William K. Jackson

W. K. Jackson Backs Direct Investments In Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—William K. Jackson, Vice-President in charge of legal affairs of the United Fruit Company, praised direct investments in Latin-American countries independent of government control, at a conference on economic relations with Latin-America at the University of Michigan.

"Direct investment in foreign countries," Mr. Jackson said, "presupposes the application of the principle of long-term business planning to the problem of foreign trade. It is a willingness to risk one's capital in a foreign land over a reasonably long period of time, with the belief that during such period of time there will be stability of governmental and economic conditions in the country where the investment is made.

"It is believed that direct investments in Latin America represent more than half of our total investments of all kinds in those countries. There is relatively a greater field for direct investments in the countries south of us because they possess vast undeveloped resources which have not yet been made to respond to the wants of man. They have been left inaccessible and undeveloped largely because of the lack of capital.

"Is that advice of high government officials sound which seems to counsel against direct investment in Latin America, upon some theory that we must be mere money lenders, and that we must not by direct investment construct and create new industries for the countries which need this help?"

Bank Clearings Off In Week; Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the United States during the week ended Aug. 9 dropped rather sharply from the preceding week but were ahead of the comparable 1938 period for the third consecutive week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $4,667,292,000 was 12.5 per cent ahead of the $4,149,056,000 last year but fell $821,040,000 below the preceding week.

New York turnover of $2,758,985,000 represented a gain of 13.6 per cent from the $2,429,195,000 in the comparable 1938 week. Clearings at outside cities amounted to $1,908,307,000 or 11 per cent more than $1,719,861,000 last year.

All cities, except St. Louis and Kansas City, showed percentage gains over 1938, including: Detroit 28.9; Philadelphia 16.8; Pittsburgh 15.7; Cleveland 14.8; Baltimore 14.2; Boston 14.1. The St. Louis and Kansas City declines were small.

Clearings at Chicago stood at $262,500,000, or 10.9 per cent in front of the $236,600,000 last year.

Engineering Awards Show a Good Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards for the week totaled $74,434,000, sixth highest weekly volume for the year, 57 per cent above the previous period and 3.5 per cent above the corresponding week a year ago, "Engineering News-Record" reported.

Current week's volume brought the cumulative 1939 total to $1,860,605,000, an increase of 16 per cent over the $1,607,649,000 reported for the initial 32-week period last year. Values for the current preceding, and corresponding 1938 weeks were:

	This Week	Last Year
Public	$58,709,000	$56,093,000
Private	15,725,000	15,838,000
Total	74,434,000	71,931,000

Incorporated Investors Assets Total $42,322,911

The report of Incorporated Investors for the quarter ended June 30, 1939, shows net assets on that date of $42,322,911. Portfolio changes made during the quarter revealed decreased holdings in six companies and the elimination of one.

Cash and receivables increased slightly, amounting to 8 per cent of the total fund at the end of the quarter.

A dividend of 15 cents a share was paid July 31, 1939, to shareholders of rcd July 5.

Wheeler Looks For Constructive Rail Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Enactment of constructive legislation for the rehabilitation of American railroads at the next session of Congress was envisaged here by Harry A. Wheeler, President of the Railway Business Association, who recalled that bills dealing with many vital railroad problems were in the hands of a joint Senate-House conference committee, which will submit a composite measure to the next Congress.

Stressing that during the past session chief emphasis was laid upon unification of regulation, Mr. Wheeler declared that the railroads could look forward to still greater government control, while at the same time the important question of determining the relative fields in which competing forms of transportation could best serve the public interest was largely neglected.

As a reply to those who hold that a limit should be placed upon the expansion of highway and waterway freighting, Mr. Wheeler predicted that these forms of transportation would see a continued growth, as would commercial aviation.

He also warned holders of railroad securities that there was little in the text of the bills under discussion to assure them that their interest has been recognized comparably with those of labor and shipper.

While holding that there was little in the legislation under discussion to encourage or motivate consolidation, Mr. Wheeler found that it did provide for initiative on the part of the railways to promote their own consolidations, leaving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the task of protecting public interest by approving or disapproving of any schemes suggested.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Defense finance remains the burning topic of market discussion. Opinion is veering toward the view that an early defense loan is unlikely—the tradition is that the capital market dries up during the August holiday season, and it becomes increasingly evident that an issue to the public will require considerable arts of propaganda if it is to be successful.

That point, of course, would not rule out the possibility of an earlier operation, consisting of a short-dated bond issue designed especially to attract the money market houses.

Moreover, at the present rate of spending on arms, the limit of £150,000,000 which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has set himself for additional Treasury bills may be reached mid-way through September. Hence, if defense borrowing is postponed until after the holiday season, it seems highly probable that the needs of the Exchequer will compel an issue soon afterward.

Delay Counseled

There are powerful voices, including that of Mr. J. M. Keynes, which counsel the authorities to delay their long-term borrowing from the public as long as possible, on the argument that the weight of savings created by defense expenditure will accumulate, and must ultimately be invested in the gilt-edged market.

Hence, by delay, the Treasury will be able to obtain its finance on cheaper terms than it could today. But perhaps such arguments give less than due weight to the rapid approach of the British economy to the point of full employment. And when that point arrives, the time will have come for less borrowing and more taxation, if inflationary consequences are to be avoided.

Similar forces of restraint will be exercised when the growing Treasury bill issue is funded, but the incidence of special taxation is direct, whereas the funding process operates only gradually through the reduced level of bank credit. An increasing number of observers are becoming convinced of the desirability of a supplementary budget later this year. As "The Economist" pointed out last April, we have not yet had a Budget Day in 1939, in a sense relevant to the financial conditions of a "near war" economy.

New Zealand Credits

The British Government has agreed to grant New Zealand credits of £9,000,000. That decision is the outcome of long discussions between Mr. Walter Nash, the New Zealand Finance Minister, and the Government. The sum is divided into £5,000,000 to cover New Zealand Government purchases—which bluntly means defense expenditure—and £4,000,000 to cover approved exports from Great Britain to New Zealand importers.

The defense portion of the credits is regarded as adequate—it will, in any case, be some time before it can be expanded. But the £4,000,000 export credits fall considerably short of Mr. Nash's original request, which is understood to have been for £10,000,000; moreover, this sum appears to be earmarked against import licenses already granted, and will not therefore provide any positive strengthening of New Zealand's exchange position.

The necessity for the maintenance and strengthening of import control has been recognized by the British Government. For its part, the New Zealand Government has undertaken to consider representations by United Kingdom industries which may be particularly affected by the control. Import restriction is not, apparently, contemplated as a long-term policy, but rather as an exceptional expedient to be relaxed as soon as the condition of the Dominion's London funds permits. The official view is that import restriction is preferable to further devaluation of the New Zealand pound, though this point is certainly arguable.

The New Zealand conversion loan wherein dealings began Aug. 9 remain about par, thanks in the opinion of market experts, to sphinx-like attitude of authorities who have disclosed no information as to whether the loan was a success or failure, thus discouraging those who in normal times might feel inclined to "bull" or "bear" the issue.

The market still remains in ignorance of how much of the total issue was covered by conversions and how much has been applied for in cash by the investing public and how much was taken care of by banking institutions which made themselves responsible for the issue. Market guesses of the amount actually converted are stated to range from 10 to 40 per cent.

Maximum life loan is only five years, generous portions being repaid each year from 1940 onwards, so whatever policy the banks adopt about unloading their quotas on investing public, it is generally held the price will continue to remain in the neighborhood of par

Anglo-Chinese Fund Fails

The efforts of the £10,000,000 Anglo-Chinese Stabilization Fund to maintain the exchange value of the Chinese dollar have come to nought. The rate broke from 8⅛ pence early in June, when the Fund first removed the peg, to 6½ pence, and after remaining at that level for several weeks, it has since slumped to 4 pence. No official indication of the remaining resources of the Fund has been given, but it is clear that support can no longer be accorded to the Chinese dollar on any adequate scale.

In view of the deficit on Shanghai's trade—now that much of the exchange resulting from North China trade is gathered into Japanese hands—this pressure on the dollar is not surprising. But it has presented the British authorities with an awkward dilemma. Are they to attempt to rescue their previous credit by the grant of additional funds?

In his recent statement on the Tokyo talks, the Prime Minister declared that nothing in the agreement regarding the "special requirements of the Japanese forces" would comprehend impairment of the Chinese currency or prejudice the right of Britain to grant credits to the Chinese Government.

But it is questionable, firstly, whether the Japanese forces would subscribe fully to that view, and secondly, whether any practicable assistance to the Chinese dollar would avail in present circumstances. In fact, the way for assistance to China may now lie along the Burma road, rather than through the erstwhile Treaty ports, which now are controlled by the Japanese. The latter's stranglehold on the exchange proceeds of Chinese exports becomes more effective each day.

Canada Would Like to Expand Exports to British Territories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The recent abrogation by Canada of the existing trade agreement with the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras, and the imminent initiation of negotiations for a new basis of trade has drawn increased attention to commercial relations with these sister British territories in the West Atlantic, according to the Royal Bank of Canada in a recent report.

The value of Canada's shipments to this group ranks fourth amongst our exports, says the bank, being only surpassed by the value of our shipments to the United States, Great Britain and Australia. But this total is only one-third of the value of purchases by the group from Great Britain and but a little more than one-half of the value of purchases from the United States.

Canada's sales to the British West Indian trade group comprises only about 14 per cent of their imports which reach a total value of about $117,000,000 each year. Canada's imports from the group account for approximately $18,000,000, of a total of $90,000,000, to which must be added the increasing amounts spent in the islands by tourists from Canada each year. The trade has already reached dimensions of considerable importance, but with the balance consistently unfavorable to Canada, it is considered that great possibilities are still open for the expansion of Canadian exports to these markets.

Sugar Leading Import

Sugar is the predominant import into Canada from the British West Indies trade group, continues the report, three-quarters of the Canadian requirements of raw sugar coming from these sources. Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad are the more important producers, with smaller quantities produced in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis and St. Lucia. The value of the imports of sugar and its by-products, molasses and rum, amounts to nearly $13,000,000 or two-third of the total for all imports.

Bananas follow sugar in importance, well over half of Canada's supply coming from Jamaica (where 20 per cent of the world's supply is grown) and islands of the Eastern group. This trade is a direct result of the 1927 agreement under which ships were especially equipped to carry this perishable product. The preference accorded by Canada on Empire bananas amounts to 50c per bunch and is of particular benefit to Jamaica as that industry provides that island with over one-half of its total exports.

Cocoa and coffee both receive a substantial tariff preference from Canada. The British West Indies supply Canada with one-third of its cocoa requirements but only one-fifth of its coffee. Canada, however, is the chief outlet for British West Indian coffee, taking approximately three-quarters of the total exported. Jamaica and Trinidad are the two principal coffee producers but it is also cultivated on a commercial basis in British Guiana. Coconut products, citrus fruits and bauxite from British Guiana are other important exports from the British West Indies to Canada.

Tourist Trade Active

In addition to these commodity shipments into Canada, it is estimated that approximately 8,000 tourists from Canada are now visiting the islands each year. The expenditures of these visitors considerably swell the amount spent by Canadians for British West Indian products annually.

The British West Indies and adjacent colonies purchased Canadian products valued at $14,103,000 during the calendar year 1938, a slight decline from the total of $14,633,000 reported for the 1937-38 fiscal year. Wheat flour stood preeminent amongst Canadian shipments, with motor vehicles (and parts), lumber, fish, meats, dairy and rubber products also important. Of lesser value, were shipments of oats, newsprint and other paper products, potatoes, electrical apparatus, cotton and silk products and vegetables.

Canadian exports of foods, lumber, newsprint and automobiles enjoy a very substantial portion of this colonial market which has been gradually built up over the years through preferential tariff treatment. Canadian exports have, however, been largely confined to standard products and more enterprise in meeting the quality and other requirements of these markets might lead to considerable expansion in Canada's share of their purchases.

Natural Outlet

The British West Indian colonies have a population of nearly 3,000,000 and constitute a natural outlet for many Canadian products. There is little conflict between the commodities which Canada offers for export, and the products indigenous to the Islands and their proximity keeps freight and other shipping charges at a minimum. Transportation facilities are more than adequate for the existing trade. But Canada with purchases, including tourist expenditures, of over 20 per cent of the colonial exports, supplies only 14 per cent of the islands' imports. The negotiation of a new treaty should afford an opportunity for the further development of this trade and the continued expansion of Canadian exports.

Increase in Number Of Steel Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—The average number of employees at work in the steel industry in June rose to 451,000, compared with 448,000 in May and 425,000 in June, 1938, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

June total steel pay rolls aggregated $61,150,000, compared with $60,372,000 in May and $46,706,000 in June last year.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 14
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 14
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cent Sav. Bank	Aug. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Medford Saving Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day 760,200
1939 volume to date 128,772,982
1938 volume to date 164,480,832

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The stock market started out with mild rallying inclinations today, but early gains running to a point or so were erased in many cases in the final hour.

The usual Saturday lethargy gripped the boardrooms, with attendance placed at the smallest of the year to date. Dealings were exceptionally light.

The few hardy traders who appeared had plenty of good business news to go on, but the disposition of most was to keep commitments at a minimum pending outcome of the Italo-German conferences now under way. The Mendelssohn banking firm suspension at Amsterdam, blamed for part of yesterday's late selling, seemed to have faded as a market factor.

Shares retaining modest advances included Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Phelps Dodge, du Pont, Union Carbide, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania.

Backward were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Anaconda, Allied Chemical, Great Northern, Standard Oil of N. J., and Consolidated Edison.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market tried to get ahead today but buyers were apathetic.

Near the end of the session fractional gains were in the majority and a handful of liens scored wider advances. Kentucky Indiana Terminal 4½s, stamped, added more than 2 points.

Brokers said the Italian-German conference seemed to be the chief brake on aggressive market action. In proof of this, they pointed to the almost totally neglected foreign dollar group.

One or two U. S. Governments crossed the tape with minor price variations either way. Most traders appeared to think trade in Federal obligations would be kept to a minimum pending announcement of Treasury financing plans in September.

Corporate issues posting modest gains included International Telephone 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s and Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 slipped back a notch.

Senator Opposes Committee View On Patent Curtailment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator William King (D) of Utah differed with the view of his fellow members of the monopoly investigating committee that existing patent rights should be curtailed.

The committee recently recommended that persons who license their patents to others be prevented from restricting price, production or sale of articles manufactured under the patents.

In a dissenting report, Senator King said that "patentees and students of patent law will defend vigorously the theory of restrictive licenses, and there has been no showing that restrictive licenses are of necessity undesirable, or that the public interest would be better served if restrictive licenses under patents were prohibited."

"Prices of patented articles are not easily kept at abnormally high levels, for it is a rare article for which substitutes are not easily available," Senator King continued.

"As a matter of fact, in the glass industry, where the policy of restrictive licenses has been followed, prices have been steadily reduced."

Unsold Stocks of Alaska Salmon Off 53 P. C. in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Unsold stocks of Alaska salmon on July 1 aggregated 999,827 cases, a decline of 7 per cent from a month earlier and of 53 per cent from a year earlier, the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, reports. Of the two chief varieties, pink salmon inventories (76,599 cases) were 95 per cent lower than on July 1, 1938, while stocks of the choice red variety (727,170 cases) declined 10.5 per cent.

This year's pack of Alaska salmon thus far has been rather light, according to current reports; by mid-June a total of 101,214 cases had been packed, 4 per cent and 34 per cent lower, respectively, than the corresponding packs of the two preceding years.

Niagara Hudson Power Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corp., and subsidiaries reported net income for the June quarter of $1,534,414, or 10 cents a common share, compared with $1,415,422, or 8 cents a share, for the like 1938 period.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	8.84	8.84	8.77	8.78	8.84
Dec.	8.68	8.68	8.61	8.61	8.66
Jan.	8.52	8.52	8.46	8.46	8.53
March	8.43	8.43	8.37	8.37	8.43
May	8.25	8.26	8.20	8.20	8.25
July	8.05	8.05	8.01	8.01	8.05

Spots 9.33, off 6 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Close
October	4.38	4.39	4.38	4.38
January	4.34	4.34	4.33	4.34
March	4.34	4.35	4.34	4.35
July	4.36	4.36	4.34	4.35

Spots 5.17, off 5 points.

1939 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	33	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	63¾	63⅜	63¾	A'g 10
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 10
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 11
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	21	21	21	
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 10
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12¾	5	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	6	Alleg pf xw	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 11
14⅞	8	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 11
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	6	11½	11	11	A'g 10
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
11⅛	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 11
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	161	160	161	
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 4
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	7	11⅞	11¼	11½	A'g 11
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
70¾	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	10	34½	33¼	34½	+ ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (⅝g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 11
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 11
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 28
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	60⅜	60	60	A'g 10
24⅛	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 10
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	16	32	31	31	A'g 11
17¾	10⅜	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 11
8	3½	Am Bosch	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (1½g)	9	42½	42	42	A'g 11
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	99	98¼	98¼	A'g 11
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	A'g 10
35	17⅜	Am Car & Fdy	7	20⅜	19⅜	20⅜	A'g 11
55	32	Am Car pf	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	A'g 11
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 7
130¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130¾	130¾	130¾	A'g 9
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	A'g 11
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8	8	8	A'g 10
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 3
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	4	2½	2½	2½	
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	16½	16½	16½	+1⅛
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	21¾	21	21¾	+1¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	13	13	13	A'g 8
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	6	51½	51½	51½	
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
25	14½	Am Ice pf	13	24	23½	23½	A'g 11
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	7	5	5	5	
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	21	17	16	16½	A'g 11
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	47	47	47	A'g 8
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	14	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 9
40⅛	26	Am Metal (½g)	12	26¾	26	26	A'g 11
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 11
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	7	47¼	47	47¼	+1¼
45	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	42	42	42	+ ⅝
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	4	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	4	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	64	64	64	A'g 10
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12½	12½	12½	A'g 11
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 9
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	2	44	43	44	+ ¾
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	137⅛	137⅜	137⅜	A'g 10
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68	68	68	−1
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	13	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	1	13¼	12¾	12¾	A'g 11
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	4	14¼	14	14¼	A'g 10
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 11
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	A'g 9
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
170½	148	Am T &T (9)	4	164¾	164¼	164¾	+1¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	79¾	79½	79¾	− ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	3	81	80¾	81	− ¼
153¾	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	A'g 10
8⅞	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 11
14⅞	8⅛	Am Water Wks	39	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	95¼	95	95	A'g 10
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 11
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 10
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	17	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ½
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C(2)	2	41	40½	41	A'g 3
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	23	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	26	26	26	A'g 11
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	9	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 11
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4	3⅞	4	A'g 11
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35½	36½	36½	A'g 9
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	6	39½	39	39½	
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 10
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 11
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	8	7⅞	8	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	A'g 11
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	37	37	37	A'g 8
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	6	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	54	54	54	A'g 11
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 11
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	32	7	7	7	A'g 10
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	3	13¾	13	13	A'g 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	8	19⅝	19½	19½	A'g 11
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105	105	103	A'g 10
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	A'g 9
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow(1½g)	4	53¼	53	53¼	A'g 8
6½	4⅛	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 11
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	2⅜	2½	2⅜	A'g 3
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 11
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	22	22	22	−2
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	13	13	13	
13	6	Barker Bros	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 10
19½	12¼	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	12½	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (⅜)	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 11
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	A'g 10
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	127¾	127¾	127¾	A'g 10
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	3	8⅝	8½	8½	A'g 11
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70¾	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (1½)	7	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	+ ¾
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅛	54¾	54¾	A'g 10
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	40⅝	40	40	A'g 11
80	50¼	Beth Steel (⅓g)	26	60¼	59	60	+1½
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	113	113	113	A'g 11
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sant	5	24½	23½	23½	A'g 10
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 11
17⅜	8½	Blaw-Knox	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
34⅜	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	5	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	2	20½	20½	20½	A'g 11
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 11
16½	8	Borden Co(.90g)	5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	A'g
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	27½	27½	27½	A'g 11
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	7	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅜
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 2
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 11
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 11
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
46¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	45	44¾	45	+1⅛
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	5	28¼	27½	28¼	+1
36	31⅛	Brown Sh (1⅛g)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 10
18⅛	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 11
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
30	16	Bullard Co	1	19	19	19	A'g 10
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	28¼	28	28	− ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 11
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 10
4¼	2⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 11
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	A'g 10

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	A'g 2
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	23	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	11¼	10¾	10¾	A'g 10
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	8	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	157	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32	32	32	A'g 11
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 10
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	2	15½	15½	15½	A'g 11
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 10
94½	66	Case (J I) Co(8e)	2	72½	72	72½	+ ½
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	17	42	40½	40⅝	A'g 11
107½	102	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 11
29½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	20	28¾	25⅞	26½	+1
19½	10	Celotex Corp	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19	19	19	A'g 8
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 7
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 10
52⅝	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	11	35	34½	35	A'g 11
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	14	7	6⅝	6⅞	A'g 11
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 9
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	8	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	A'g 11
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	21	21	21	

1939 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	A'g 10
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	½	⅜	⅜	A'g 11
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 9
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 11
3⅛	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	2	2	2	A'g 10
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(⅝g)	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	A'g 10
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 10
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 7
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	47	47	47	A'g 10
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 11
1⅞	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 11
1⅞	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 9
13⅛	7	Childs Co	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	46	80¾	79¼	80⅝	+1
16⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 11
4¼	2¼	City Stores	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 10
26	15	Clark Eq (½g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
30⅞	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	28¼	28	28	A'g 11
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	9	39⅛	39	39⅛	A'g 11
35⅛	21¾	CluettPeab(½g)	5	32¾	32	32¾	+1½
132	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	129	129	129	A'g 10
152	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	A'g 10
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	20	16¾	16⅜	16⅛	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 1
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
23¾	11⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14	14	14	
23½	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
23½	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	20	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	2	87⅝	86½	87⅝	A'g 10
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9	9	9	− ⅜
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	A'g 8
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91	91	91	−1⅛
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	8	45½	44⅝	45½	+1
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	8	109⅝	109½	109⅝	A'g 7
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	5	51⅛	50½	51⅛	
110⅛	106	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	A'g 9
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	4	10⅝	10½	10½	
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	17	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
72¼	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	2	71	71	71	+1
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	11	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	3¼	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 9
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	2	25	24¾	25	
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 7
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (⅝g)	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 10
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	11	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ¼
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	− ¾
2½	1½	Consol Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 9
12½	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	8	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 10
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	2	6	6	6	A'g 10
9¼	6⅞	Consol Oil (.80g)	21	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 10
48⅜	39¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2¾	2½	2¾	A'g 7
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100⅜	A'g 11
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	11	10⅝	10	10¼	A'g 11
22½	11⅞	Cont Bak A	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	A'g 11
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	+1
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	14	39⅝	39	39½	+1
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	6	6	6	A'g 11
37¼	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 11
31½	20¾	Cont O Del (¾g)	2	21	21	21	
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	2	26½	26	26½	+ ¾
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	3	60⅛	60	60¼	+ ¼
177	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	177	177

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Surplus Corn-Hog Situation Is Seen Rising in Midwest

WASHINGTON (AP)—A surplus corn and hog situation similar to that of 1933 is developing in the midwestern farm belt—but Agriculture Department officials declare there will be no "little pig" killing program this time to reduce price-depressing supplies.

There no longer exists the shortage of corn and hogs which followed the 1934-36 drought period and the hog reduction program, under which the Government bought several million head of pigs and diverted them into relief channels and into by-products.

Last year's corn crop was of bumper proportions. Another big crop is in prospect this year. Normally, bountiful supplies of corn are followed by large supplies of hogs and other meat animals. The 1939 pig crop is expected to be the third largest since 1923.

Hog Prices Low

As a consequence of these increases, prices of corn and hogs have declined sharply. Corn prices in mid-July averaged the lowest since 1923. Hog prices were the lowest since 1934.

Federal Farm officials say there is one major factor responsible for the unfavorable price situation, and that is a reduced foreign market for lard and pork products and corn. Production being in excess of domestic needs, surpluses have accumulated.

Until a few years ago, the United States normally sold abroad between 35 and 45 per cent of its lard production. Those sales have slumped to about 20 per cent. Germany, now pursuing a "self-sufficiency" policy which limits importation of food supplies, used to be one of America's big lard buyers. That nation's purchases are now negligible.

What does the Government plan to do about this surplus situation?

It is developing a two-fold program, one for attacking the corn surplus and the other for attacking the lard and pork surplus.

May Bolster Prices

To bolster corn prices, it has been and expects to continue to offer farmers loans. The loans, made at rates in excess of normal prices, are designed to keep the surplus close to the farms and off the markets. The Government also expects to ask corn farmers to grow less grain next year.

To bolster hog prices, the Government will distribute lard and pork products among relief families. It also has under consideration proposals to offer surplus lard to foreign buyers at "cut-rate" prices. It would do this through an export subsidy. Too, it may offer feeders a premium to sell their hogs at medium rather than heavy weights.

Such a program, officials believe, would tend to reduce prospective lard and pork supplies and prevent further declines in prices of these products.

Last of a series of three articles on the grain crop situation.

Shipments of Steel Rise Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—July shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries totaled 676,309 tons, a decrease of 57,124 from 733,433 in the preceding month and 234,739 ahead of 441,570 in July last year.

July shipments were the smallest since February, when 677,994 tons were shipped.

Total shipments for the first seven months of the year were 5,069,575 tons, compared with 3,451,924 in the comparable 1938 period.

Reserve Idle Money At Net Record High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that idle money in member banks advanced to the new record high of about $4,530,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 9.

The total was $70,000,000 above the previous week. Major changes shown in the condition statement were an increase of $96,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, a rise of $22,000,000 in gold and a decrease of $66,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

May Record Production Month for Mineral Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

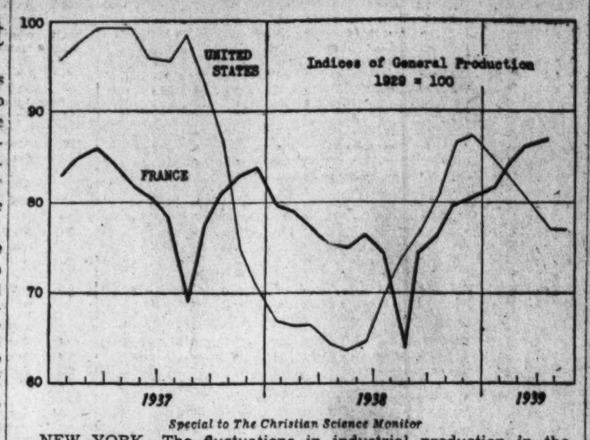
NEW YORK—The biggest production month in the history of the mineral wool industry was registered in May, 1939, for packaged insulation, Wharton Clay, Secretary of the National Mineral Wool Association, announced.

During that month—the latest for which statistics are available—shipments of mineral wool batts and strips were 105.8 per cent greater than May, 1938, and 34.8 per cent greater than the second highest month ever recorded—August, 1937.

Am. T. & T. Gains in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone and Telegraph Co. reported preliminary net income for the six months ended June 30 of $80,095,280, equivalent to $4.29 a share on the common stock. In the same period last year the company earned $75,746,314 or $4.05 per common share.

Industrial Outputs in France And U.S. Follow Similar Trends



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fluctuations in industrial production in the United States and France during the past two and a half years are shown in the accompanying chart. Since the two curves are based on somewhat different data, they are not closely comparable, but they are useful for indicating general trends. The similarity of the upturn in both countries during the second half of 1938 is of especial interest. In France, however, the gains have continued thus far during 1939, according to the Council on Foreign Relations.

The improvement in that country is highly important because of its bearing on the European situation and its possible aid in preserving world peace. The increase in industrial production is due in part to the stimulation of war industries, but there have been gains in many other directions. Both foreign and domestic trade have expanded; fugitive capital has been repatriated; government finances are in much better shape; and the franc, several times revalued within two years, has become one of the most steady currencies on the continent.

The first experiments in currency devaluation, in 1936 and 1937, did not have the desired effect. With rising production costs and widespread labor disputes under the Government of the Popular Front, the economic situation rapidly deteriorated, and there were sharp crises in 1937 and 1938. Recovery is now being promoted by a return to the conventional methods of economy and hard work, and the progress thus far achieved has not escaped the notice of the neighboring powers.

Says Shift to Rayon On 'Wholesale Scale' With Silk Price Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—As result of a sharp rise in silk prices, rayon has been replacing it on a "wholesale scale" in dress and underwear fabrics and is being used more extensively in women's hosiery, the Textile Economics Bureau reported.

The Rayon Organon, published by the bureau, reported rayon yarn shipments in the first seven months of the year totaled 194,100,000 pounds against 131,300,000 in the comparable 1938 period, a gain of 48 per cent. The July total, it said, was 32,900,000 against 33,000,000 in June and 31,900,000 in July, 1938.

The heavy shipments, the trade authority said, reduced producers' yarn stocks to 25,000,000 pounds at the end of July compared with 32,600,000 on June 30 and 53,600,000 a year ago. A seasonal upswing in mill activity stimulated demand last month, it was pointed out, on top of the shift from silk.

European Sugar Consumption Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Consumption of sugar in the 13 principal European countries during the first 10 months of the current crop year, September, 1938, through June, 1939, totaled 6,818,857 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 6,244,803 tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 574,054 tons or approximately 9.2 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on July 1, 1939, amounted to 2,419,200 tons as against 2,944,800 tons on the same date in 1938, a decrease of 525,600 tons or approximately 17.8 per cent.

The estimated beet sowings for the current season for the 13 principal European countries, according to advices received from F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, is placed at 4,069,700 acres, as compared with 3,911,600 acres in the previous season, an increase of 158,100 acres, or approximately 4 per cent. These countries produced 5,540,000 long tons of sugar last season.

California Trade Gains 2 P. C. Over Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The dollar volume of department store trade in California during June was 2 per cent above June, 1938, making the first half-year increase over the corresponding 1938 figures also 2 per cent, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank.

Sales at 4,481 "independent" California stores in May ($46,593,000) rose 5.6 per cent over sales in the same month a year ago, with the biggest gains reported in heating and plumbing (21 per cent), automotive supplies (17 per cent), and radio and music (12 per cent), as contrasted with declines of 4 per cent in groceries, 4 per cent in shoes, and 7.5 per cent for general stores.

In San Francisco department stores June dollar volume was 2 per cent above June, 1938, the same increase as that for January-June over a year earlier; inventories on June 1 averaged 4 per cent below a year ago. Sales at 693 "independent" stores in the city during May were 5.5 per cent higher than in May, 1938.

Newberry Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—J. J. Newberry Co., chain store organization, reported July sales of $4,139,347, or 4.8 per cent more than the $3,949,155 in July last year. Sales in the first 7 months of the year were 6.8 per cent above the same 1938 stretch.

Seversky Aircraft Is Low Bidder For Government Planes

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—The Seversky Aircraft Corporation was the low bidder at Wright Field for single-engine interceptor pursuit planes.

The Seversky Corporation offered to build a single plane for the Government at $174,298 or if lots of 300 were ordered, would manufacture them at $23,507 each.

Other bids were Bellanca Aviation Corporation, three bids, $222,650 to $269,300 for one plane, $23,525 to $27,690 for 300 planes; Seversky Aircraft Corporation, four bids, $174,298 to $446,626 for one plane, $23,507 to $34,080 for 300 planes, and Bell Aircraft Corporation, three bids $186,293 to $298,700 for one plane, $26,132 to $28,116 for 300 planes.

Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, Vultee division, four bids, $343,000 to $500,000 for one plane, $24,525 to $35,100 for 300 planes; Douglas Aircraft Corporation, one bid, $612,000 for one plane; Curtiss-Wright Corporation, one bid, $283,085 for one plane, $28,620 for 300, and United Aircraft Corporation, Sikorsky division, one bid, $391,195 for one plane, $25,000 for 300.

Total Tin Stocks Drop During June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total tin stocks, comprising visible supply and smelters' stocks, amounted at the end of June to 39,387 tons, against 43,823 tons at the end of the preceding month, a drop of 4,436 tons or 10 per cent, according to a report in the Statistical Bulletin, published by the Hague Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

For the sake of comparison figures are given in the Bulletin as far back as 1935. The average stocks during that year represented 18 per cent of the annual rate of consumption, whereas in 1938 the percentage was 33. At the end of June, 1939, the stocks represented 26 per cent of the annual rate of consumption.

For June the smelter deliveries amounted to 9,827 tons, as compared with 11,377 tons in the preceding month.

Lockheed Aircraft Fills Canadian Plane Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—Completion of the last unit of a $500,000 order for the Trans-Canada Air Lines was announced by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation as Canadian pilots prepared to fly the new plane to the Vancouver, B. C., headquarters of the line. Delivery of the plane, a Lockheed 14 transport rated as one of the world's fastest commercial airliners, will bring to 15 the total of this type now in service over the Dominion-spanning air line.

Canadian Transport Minister Howe reported recently the operating results to date with the fleet of Lockheeds "have been excellent." In April, which was the first month of passenger-carrying operation, the passenger business on the Trans-Canada system amounted to nearly $50,000. In May the volume rose to approximately $60,000, and in June it was up to the $75,000 mark. In addition, Mr. Howe said, the company is doing about $130,000 worth of mail business each month.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Company

NEW YORK (AP) — Pillsbury Flour Mills Company reported for the fiscal year ended May 31 net profit of $1,692,317, equal to $3.08 a share of common stock. This compared with net loss of $52,605 in the fiscal period.

Livestock Price Trend Irregular During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All little cattle sold actively at steady to strong prices but medium weight and heavy steers were forced into a steady to 25c lower position. Fat lambs and yearlings advanced 10-25c during the week, while a set of progressive declines dropped hogs to new lows since 1934. Prime steers topped at $10.75, native lambs $9.00, hogs closed at $6.40 down, after having sold up to $6.70 on Monday.

Light steers and yearlings, both steer and heifer yearlings, held the spotlight throughout the week and were reliably wanted by local and outside packers, who at the same time bore down on the weightier quota.

Fed steers again predominated in the run and the proportion of strictly good and choice grades offered gave buyers a little leverage in that branch of the trade.

However, most slight recessions were followed by virtual recovery and at the close there were no net declines of more than 25c.

Hogs rallied slightly Monday after which a series of declines drove top prices to the lowest point registered since 1934. Shipping demand dwindled and packer buying was held to moderate proportions, suggesting the seasonal limitation of pork consumption. At the high time Monday, best hogs brought $6.70, but subsequent declines dropped the late top to $6.40.

Medium to good lambs made up most of the sheep house supply, with strictly choice grades almost too scarce to affect the market. Best natives sold up to $9, bulk $8.50-$9 originated in Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon. Medium to good yearlings brought $6.50-$7, top $7.10, while slaughter ewes cashed at $2.50-$3.50.

Canadian Financing Totals $2,083,294 For Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New Canadian bond financing for the month of July, exclusive of Dominion Government treasury bills, totaled $2,083,294, all of which was placed in Canada, in contrast with the month of June when $13,250,000 was sold in the United States of a total of $37,023,468, and the sale here on Aug. 1 of $30,000,000 Province of Quebec term and serial bonds, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

The total for July compares with $24,422,524 in the same month last year and $26,726,375 in 1937. Of the July total, $2,028,194 was for new money and $55,100 for refunding. In July of each this year and last year, $55,000,000 of treasury bills were issued for refunding purposes.

For the first seven months of this year Canadian bond financing totaled $319,853,021, excluding $365,000,000 of treasury bills, of which $37,500,000 was placed in the United States and $282,353,021 in Canada. Of the seven months' total $114,965,821 was for new money and $204,887,200 for refunding. This total compares with $309,220,082 in the similar period last year, all of which was sold in Canada.

Corporate financing for the first seven months of this year amounted to $191,069,500, of which $178,341,000 was for refunding and $12,728,500 for new money. This total compares with $52,610,500 for the first seven months of 1938, and $121,605,800 in 1937.

Exchange Arbitration Set Up for Distant Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have acted to extend to cities outside New York machinery for settling by arbitration disputes involving member firms.

Out-of-town governors, it was explained, have agreed to cooperate for the setting up of arbitration in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco.

Panels of business and professional men, from which arbitrators may be drawn, will be selected from residents of those cities.

Later the system may be extended to other cities, the exchange said.

"This additional expansion by the Exchange of its arbitration facilities," the announcement said, "will measurably reduce nonmembers' arbitration expenses by avoiding the necessity of having both principals and witnesses come to New York."

Coca-Cola Six Months' Net Equals $13,072,185

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Coca-Cola Company reported net earnings, after deduction of taxes, Class "A" dividends and all charges, were $8,254,421 for the second quarter of 1939 compared with $7,226,719 in the corresponding period of 1938.

For the first six months of 1939, net earnings applicable to 4,000,000 shares of common stock, after reserve for income taxes, Class "A" dividends, and all charges, were $13,072,185, compared with $11,640,914 for the first half of 1938.

Directors declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable October 2 to stock of record at the close of business September 12.

W. N. Cochran, Production Manager; George T. Adams, Secretary, and Harold Sharp, Regional Manager, were named Vice-Presidents.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2¾s '47-45	100.6	100.6	100.6
1 2¾s '54-51	108.10	108.14	108.14
9 2¾s '60-60	107.11	107.8	107.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Allegh cv 5s '44	74¾	4¾	74¾
10 Allegh 5s '50 st	25½	25½	25½
1 Allis Chal cv 4s '52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Am&ForP 5s 2030	59½	59½	59½
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Am T&T 3¾s '61	109	109	109
1 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 B'lyO 1st 5s '48 ct	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
1 B'lyO rfg 5s '95 ct	19½	19½	19½
3 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19½	19	19½
1 Ban & Aroos cn 4s '81	87½	87½	87½
1 Bell TPs 5s '48 B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2 Bell TPs 5s '60 C	134¼	134¼	134¼
16 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	104⅜	104½	104⅜
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101½	101	101½
1 Bost&Me 4½s '61	28	28	28
1 Bklyn City RR 5s '41	64½	64½	64½
1 Bklyn Un E 1st 5s '50	89¾	89¾	89¾
17 Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	34	34	34
4 Bush Term 5s '55	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1 Can Pac 4s perp	71	71	71
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92	92	92
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97½	97½
9 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103⅜	103¼	103¼
2 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2	2
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037 C	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	103	103	103
1 Comwlth Ed 2¾s '68	110½	110½	110½
12 Comwlth d ev 3½s '58	120	120	120
3 Con Edis 3¼s '48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	108	108
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102¼	102	102¼
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	56	56	56
1 Fed L&T Int 5s '43	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Firestone T&R 3½s '48	105½	105½	105½
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	71¼	71¼	71¼
6 GenMotAccep 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	59½	59½	59½
10 Gt Nor 3½s '67	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
4 Housatonic 5s '37	35	35	35
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
20 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Ill Cen 4½s '66	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
3 IC&OSL&NO5s'63A	50½	50½	50½
3 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61	61	61
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Int T&T 5s '55	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
6 KCFtS&M 4s '36	25½	25½	25½
3 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	83½	83½	83½
9 Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 LE&West 3s '47	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	24	24	24
1 Lowys 3½s '46	103½	103½	103½
1 Louis&Nash cv 5s '69	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	62	62	62
1 Man RR So L 4s '50	81½	81½	81½
5 Met Ed 4½s '69	110	110	110
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
10 M-K-T 5s 5s 62A	18	18	18
3 Mo Pas 5s '78 G	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 MonWPa Pb Sv 6s '85	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	39	39	39
1 Mutual FuelG5s'47	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Nassau El 4s '51	43	43	43
5 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
2 New Eng T&T 5s '52	129	129	129
19 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	48	48
2 NYC 3¾s '46	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 NY Edis 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13½	13½	13½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
*Today's close	138.23	28.20	26.20
Net change	+.94	+.23	+.15
Previous close	137.29	27.97	26.05
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
150	Alum Co Am	113½	113½	113½
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	118½	118½	118½
50	Alum Ind	6½	6½	6½
100	Am Beverage	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Am Centrifugal	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Cit P&LB	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	28½	28½	28½
1300	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Republics	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1500	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Asso G&E	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Avery & Sons	7½	7½	7½
200	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Brwn-F Dist	2½	2½	2½
100	Bunk Hill & S (½g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Can Col Airw	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	94½	94½	94½
120	Cit Svc pf	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Club Al Uten	2½	2½	2½
600	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	82	82	82
500	Cons Mng & S (1)	42¾	43¾	43¾
10	Cor & Rey pf (5k)	77	77	77
200	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Decca Records (.60g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Det Stl Prod (½g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Eagle Pich Ltd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	East Gas&F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	East G&F pr pf	25	25	25
800	El Bond & Sh	9⅝	9½	9½
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	68	68	68
100	Federn Mfg (.35g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Fisk Rub	10	10	10
100	Gen El Ltd (.67g)	17½	17½	17½
400	Hecla Min (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Humble Oil (1½)	54½	54½	54½
100	Hygrade Fd	2	2	2
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	68½	68½	68½
50	Intera Pw Del pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	JerC P&L 7pf	103	103	103
100	Lake Shore M (4)	41½	41½	41½
200	Lockheed Aire	24¼	24½	24½
100	Mock J Voeh (.6g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Nlag Hud Pow	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Nor Sta Pw A	11½	11½	11½
50	Ohio PS 7pf A (7)	114	114	114
30	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	46	46	46
100	PacG&E 5½ pf (1⅝)	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
100	Phoenix Sec	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Pitts & Lake E (⅛g)	47¼	47¼	47¼
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
90	Quaker Oats (5)	128	128	128
150	Quaker Oats pf (6)	155	155	155
100	Roeser & Pend (1)	12	12	12
300	Rustless I&S	9½	9½	9½
200	Salt Dome Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Shattuck-Denn (½g)	6	6	6
20	So Cal Ed pf (1½s)	45½	45½	45½
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅝)	29	29	29
100	Stand Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stroock & Co	8½	8½	8½
200	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2¼	2	2
100	Technicolor (.35g)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
200	Unit Mtg-Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Unit Gas	2	2	2
100	Unit L&PowA	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	U S Foil B	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Utah-Idaho Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	West Va C&C	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	West Md 1 pf	45	45	45

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
12 Alx Pow 4½s '67	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Am P&L 5s 2016	99	99	99
2 As Elec 4½s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 As Elec 4½s '53	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛
2 As G&E 4½s '49	43½	43½	43½
100 At City El 3¼s '64	107½	107½	107½
1 Birm El 4½s '68	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Birming Gas 5s '59	96	95¾	96
2 Cen P&L 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	71½	71½	71½
3 Cities Ser 5s '58	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Cities Ser 5s '50	76	76	76
5 CitSP&L 5½s '49	87	87	87
1 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	87	87	87
7 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	93	93	93
3 East G&F 4s '56 A	72½	72	72½
8 Fla P&L 5s '54	102¾	102¾	102½
1 Geo Pow 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
1 Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	102½	102½	102½
2 Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	96	96	96
1 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Inters Pow 5s '57	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Inters P Srv 5s '56D	100	100	100
10 Inters P Srv 4½s '58	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Ky Util 5s '49 I	102	102	102
6 Ky Util 5s '61 H	103	103	103
5 LakeSup D P 3½s'68A	106¼	106	106
10 Lex Util 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
1 Milw GLt 4½s '67	106½	106½	106½
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Mo Pub Sv 6s '60	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NEng Pw 5½s '54	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 NEng Pw 5s '48	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 No West El 6s '51 st	104½	104½	104½
8 No West PS 5s '57	104	104	104
3 Okla Nat G 5s '46	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Pac Inv 5s '48A	94	94	94
1 Puz SdP&L 4½s '50 D	91½	91½	91½
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 So Cal Ed 3¼s '65	104½	104½	104½
2 So Cal d 3¼s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Tex El S 5s '60	104	104	104
1 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Unit L&P 6s '75	85	85	85
1 Unit L&Ry 6s '32 A	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
1 Virg PS 5½s '46 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	100	9¾	100
14 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	13¾	13½	13¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Nippon EP 6½s '63	52	52	52
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	8½	8½	8½
2 Russian 6½s 1919	⅝	⅝	⅝

†Officially listed on application of the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend (xr) Ex-rights (a) Also extra or extras (e) Paid this year (f) Payable in stocks (g) Paid in 1938 (h) Cash or stock (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants (war) Warrants

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
12 Alx Pow 4½s '67	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Am P&L 5s 2016	99	99	99
2 As Elec 4½s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 As Elec 4½s '53	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛
2 As G&E 4½s '49	43½	43½	43½
100 At City El 3¼s '64	107½	107½	107½
1 Birm El 4½s '68	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Birming Gas 5s '59	96	95¾	96
2 Cen P&L 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	71½	71½	71½
3 Cities Ser 5s '58	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Cities Ser 5s '50	76	76	76
5 CitSP&L 5½s '49	87	87	87
1 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	87	87	87
7 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	93	93	93
3 East G&F 4s '56 A	72½	72	72½
8 Fla P&L 5s '54	102¾	102¾	102½
1 Geo Pow 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
1 Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	102½	102½	102½
2 Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	96	96	96
1 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Inters Pow 5s '57	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Inters P Srv 5s '56D	100	100	100
10 Inters P Srv 4½s '58	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Ky Util 5s '49 I	102	102	102
6 Ky Util 5s '61 H	103	103	103
5 LakeSup D P 3½s'68A	106¼	106	106
10 Lex Util 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
1 Milw GLt 4½s '67	106½	106½	106½
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Mo Pub Sv 6s '60	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NEng Pw 5½s '54	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 NEng Pw 5s '48	98

The Home Forum

Looking Backward

A SHORT WHILE since, I read a book which revived memories that I thought had long ago been forgotten for ever. It gave a list of what the author considered to be the best films the world has seen, and this list contained names — names like "Intolerance," "Way Down East," and "Dr. Caligari"—that once sounded in my ears like the brave clamor of trumpets, but which I never expected to encounter again, so completely have they now slipped into the iniquity of oblivion.

It was not, I regret to say, a good book. For some mysterious reason, books about the cinema rarely are. The best of all, I have been told, is by Vachell Lindsay. But this I have not read. I have been trying for years to get hold of it, and still have nothing to record but failure. It has long been out of print, and even the largest second-hand bookshop in the world does not, as personal investigation has shown me, possess a copy. My disappointment is all the keener because, for many years before I came to London, Lindsay's book lay repeatedly within easy reach of my hand which, with all the pride and unhesitating conviction of extreme youth, I refused to extend toward it.

The book leaned—for all I know, it may so lean today—at one end of an otherwise empty shelf in the public library of a great industrial city in the north of England. Every time I went to borrow a novel by Sir Walter Scott, or a volume of Shaw's plays, I had to pass this book, conspicuous because of its solitude. Gradually its lonely condition began to reproach me, and I toyed, in moments of frivolity, with the thought of taking it out and reading it myself. But I never did so. Because, in my heart of hearts, I despised and—in the old Puritan tradition of the north—not a little distrusted the films and everything connected with them.

* * *

In fact, it was much against my will and despite all the simple strategy then at my command—despite, too, a certain unscrupulousness at which my maturer self blushes with shame—that I went to the first moving picture I ever saw. A friend of my parents—a friend whom I regarded with unbounded respect—one day, soon after I had entered my 'teens, gave me an invitation which filled me with mingled horror and delight. She asked me to have tea with her; whereat my heart bounded with joy. But she proposed that the tea should be eaten in the restaurant of a local cinema, after we had seen the films; whereat it plunged into my boots.

I refused the invitation. The refusal was ignored. I pleaded another engagement. The pleading was ignored, too. I was caught in a trap. But I made one desperate effort more to escape. With a Machiavellian cunning, of which I can hardly today believe myself to have been capable, I calculated that, if I arrived at the cinema an hour late, my hostess would have tired of waiting and gone to see the pictures alone. I calculated successfully. When at last I arrived, there was no one in the foyer. I was about to return home, when an attendant accosted me, saying that a lady who had just gone in had left behind a ticket for a small boy of serious countenance. I battled no further against the stars in their courses. I meekly followed the attendant into the house of darkness.

* * *

For two hours afterward, I sat entranced. The film was of the most compelling magic imaginable. I can remember its title now. It was called "Kent, the Fighting Man." Its chief player was Bombardier Billy Wells. It had a breath of fresh air about it, and the flavor of the English countryside, and hard, clean living, and chivalry and gallantry. It was exhilarating. It was exciting. It was fun. Within a few months, I was wondering whether four cinemas a week was a reasonable allowance.

But there was more to come. Years later, when I was an undergraduate, the cinema was my constant recreation; and, in fact, the culmination of my academic career. I recall the ending of the examinations; the throwing off of our white ties; the flinging away of our gowns; and the rush of half-a-dozen of us to the haven of the nearest picture palace, there to celebrate the exuberance of release in the performance of Laura La Plante in some film whose name I fail to recollect partly because I never saw it. There was a boring five-reel affair on the screen when we arrived. To show our appreciation of the superior abilities of Miss La Plante, we chanted in unison, greatly to our satisfaction: "We want Laura! We want Laura!" The satisfaction was not, however, general. We were firmly requested to leave. The wheel had come full circle. I, who had once jibbed at coming into a cinema, was now asked to go out. My apprenticeship to the films, I felt, was complete.

* * *

What does it all amount to? Of the thousands of films I have seen in the last twenty-five years, how many are to be remembered? Very few; of whole films, perhaps not any. But scraps and odds and ends, glimpses of scenes, moments of high tension, occasionally recur. Mae Marsh, with white, drawn face, and vacant eyes, mechanically tearing up pieces of paper as she sits at the witnesses' table while her husband is being tried for his life in "Intolerance"; the race between motor car and train with the reprieve in the same film; the blue-tinted picture, constantly repeated, of Lillian Gish rocking the cradle, still in the same film of nearly a quarter of a century ago. These things remain fresh and vivid. So again does Lillian Gish on the loose ice-floe which is careering down the turbulent river toward the rapids in "Way Down East," with Richard Barthelmess leaping from precarious foothold to foothold in his attempt to reach and rescue her. Chaplin's cottage balancing on the precipice edge in "The Gold Rush," and the Oceanic Dance, in which Chaplin, with the help of his face, his hands, and a couple of forks and rolls, in the quaintest caricature, surely the most foolish and touching that was ever seen, made himself the spokesman of all those who have hoped for the sublime, and achieved only the ridiculous—yes, these things remain also. There are other memories, too. William Farnum in a most tremendous scuffle at the end of "The Spoilers," in a shack somewhere in the Arctic, with all the furniture overturned in the struggle; Thomas Meighan carrying Pauline Frederick up three flights of stairs in "Sapho," and symbolically wearying of his task, on which he had set out gaily and lightheartedly, before getting to the top; the duel between Rudolf Rassendyll and Rupert of Hentzau, when Henry Ainley and Gerald Ames played "The Prisoner of Zenda"; an unknown actor, in the garb of an Arab sheik, sitting at a café table in Cairo, breaking walnuts between his thumb and forefinger with a gesture impassive yet somehow sinister, in a film called "Barbary Sheep"; these, however, are dimmer memories than the others.

They are pleasant enough to recollect; memorials, I think, of a youth not entirely ill-spent. But I wish I had read that book of Lindsay's while I had the chance.

HAROLD HOBSON

Triolet

Quiet is a lovely thing—
A reprieve for listening.
Pines agree in whispering;
"Quiet is a lovely thing."
Grasses stir without a sound.
Ants, quite noiseless, tour the ground.
Quiet is a lovely thing—
A reprieve for listening.

MARION LEE

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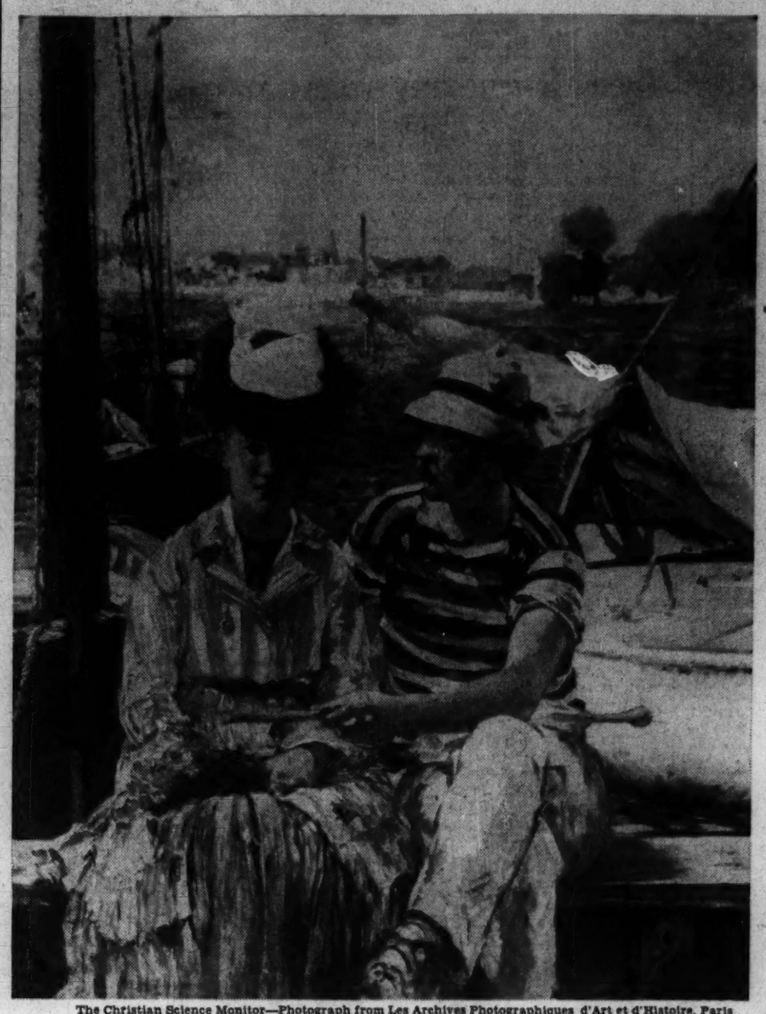

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"ARGENTEUIL, LES CANOTIERS": *A Painting by Edouard Manet*

EDOUARD MANET (1832-1883) advocated and tried to accomplish in his paintings the rendering of the exact vision of a moment—the vision of movement, of life, of light; hence the name "Impressionists," given to the School of Art of which he was the leader without becoming a member.

Manet was little influenced by his masters. From the first, he discarded all tradition and made his view of nature his sole guide. His pictures were not only refused again and again at the exhibitions but were laughed at and scorned, scoffed at and held up to ridicule. By the intervention of Napoleon III in 1863 an exhibition was permitted in the "Palais de l'Industrie" of those paintings of the young painters that had been rejected by the Jury of the Salon of that year. It was partly for Manet that this "Exhibition of the Rejected" was started.

Younger artists felt the truth of his work, but lacked the courage to join him in the struggle, before the public was won over to this new manner of painting. Now Manet has become an important influence in the history of art. His motto was "Manet et Manebit"—(he is here and he will remain).

About 1874, under the influence of Monet, he started painting figures out-of-doors. This painting, "Les Canotiers," made at Argenteuil, not far from Versailles, bears that date and is probably one of his first pictures of the kind. It is in the Museum of Fine Arts of Tournai, a city of Belgium. The lady wears a brown straw hat trimmed with white tulle. The blue of the water is deeper than the blue in her striped silk dress against which she holds a bouquet of field flowers—red poppies and goldenrod. This red of the flowers is repeated in the band on the linen hat of the man and in the stripes of his shirt. In the background across the Seine is a little village, picturesque with its houses of pink and white. The picture has all the brilliancy of execution and of draftsmanship which characterizes Manet's work. "His sea and river pieces," one critic has said "are at once among the most splendid, the most real, and the most living ever painted in the nineteenth century."

The mother of Edouard Manet was the goddaughter of Charles Bernadotte, King of Sweden; his father, a wealthy magistrate. Both were much opposed to his becoming a painter. On his return from a trip to Rio de Janeiro, which he took to escape the disapproval of his parents, he was allowed to become the pupil of Couture and from that time continued his painting.

City Fog

A fog over a city is the low laughter that
breaks restraint.
It softens the houses; the red brick and the
yellow brick
are mellowed; like a sea-line that seems, now
sky
now water, their roofs rise where the mist
hangs thick.
The chimneys send up their smoke lazily.
Pigeons fly
from roof to roof, wings white like water
that turns to foam.
Over the trees and littered streets the soft
tongues of fog curl.
The pavements shine, and up and down the
men and women come
and go, the children laughing to school.
Their voices blend
like water running in mountain streams; and
over them all
the gentle arms of mist reach and enfold, the
fingers of mist bend
and unbend. This is a kind hour; now it
seems these many hearts
beat rhythmically together; they move to
one sure end.

FRED LAPE

We Call It Modern

THE WORD "MODERN" is, of course, relative; it is purely a chronological term. What is modern today will be of the past tomorrow. At one time Constable (1776-1837) was called a modern; in fact he was the first individual artist to whom the word "modern" in the realm of painting applied. Then it was Whistler, and later Monet. I recall that in my early student days in Europe all painting from Giotto down, with the exception of impressionism, which was still in the balance, was spoken of as modern painting. In our day the term has been pre-empted by the revolutionaries in art, who claim for "modernism" new and unsurpassed qualities. In the first enthusiasm engendered by its drastic and provoking demonstrations, inspired by the vision of a glorious victory over the forces of the reactionary academicians, the public was led to believe that modernism was something entirely new without any basis in traditional art. Today, after the smoke of battle has cleared on many fronts, we realize that modern art, in so far as it has survived, is to a large extent a restatement, a rediscovery of the enduring values of the past, and at the same time a logical extension of the art which immediately preceded it.

To justify modern art, a great deal was made at one time of the emptiness of the art of the nineteenth century with its neglect of formal values and its overemphasis on subject matter. It cannot be denied that what we may regard today as an overindulgence in form on the part of the "modern" artist was an inevitable and perfectly natural reaction against the overemphasis on story elements devoid of artistic values of which the nineteenth century was undoubtedly guilty. Let us recall here the scorn heaped upon Whistler in the 'eighties, fighting with his back against the wall for design as such, and the punishment inflicted by the artist upon the public during the last thirty years will seem like a mild form of retribution. — From "World of Art," by EUGEN NEUHAUS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Knowing as We Are Known

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THAT MATCHLESS description of Christian love found in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, Paul writes (13:12), "Now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." In these words the apostle depicts the disappearing of the mist which obscures reality, and the appearing of creation as the radiant expression of God.

The fulfillment of these reassuring words was made possible when, in 1866, Mary Baker Eddy discovered Christian Science and revealed it to a world obsessed by its own imaginings. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 98), Mrs. Eddy writes of her discovery: "Beyond the frail premises of human beliefs, above the loosening grasp of creeds, the demonstration of Christian Mind-healing stands a revealed and practical Science. It is imperious throughout all ages as Christ's revelation of Truth, of Life, and of Love, which remains inviolate for every man to understand and to practise."

Christian Science presents the *modus operandi* whereby the individual may identify himself with Truth, and claim his birthright of spiritual dominion. The myriad thoughts that originate in the pseudo-consciousness which Paul designates "the carnal mind" (Romans 8:7), are fear, lust, greed, and the like. These are the inharmonies of which mortals complain. On the other hand, that which purifies, harmonizes, and heals, originates in the divine Mind, the one true consciousness. In Galatians (5:19-23) Paul sets "the works of the flesh" and "the fruit of the Spirit" in bold contrast. He succinctly adds, referring to the latter, "Against such there is no law."

According to Christian Science, God knows every true individuality as the perfect expression of Himself. By scientifically discerning true individuality as separate from mortal mind, one knows himself and others as man—forever existing in God's spiritual realm of reality. Thus identified, he recognizes the law of divine Life, and yields allegiance to no so-called laws of matter. The law of good, operating in one's consciousness, becomes the law of harmony in daily affairs. One no longer seeks to fit spiritual facts to human conjecture; rather does he conform his thinking to Truth, which enables him to meet human exigencies with spiritual assurance. This consciousness of good is to its possessor a shield and stay amid the buffetings of human ignorance and fear.

Mortals believe what the physical senses declare. But do these senses accurately record phenomena? The mirage makes certain things appear where they are not. On page 6 of her book, "Rudimental Divine Science," Mrs. Eddy writes concerning the astronomer, Professor Langley, "He says that 'color is in *us*,' not 'in the rose;' and he adds that this is not 'any metaphysical subtlety,' but a fact 'almost universally accepted, within the *last few years*, by physicists.'"

Clearly, one can know only what appears to his consciousness. Beliefs originating in mortal mind are not ideas. Ideas originate in divine Mind alone. Mortals see about them deformity, lack, depression, and to the extent that they accept these beliefs do they suffer from them. Jesus once counseled his hearers (John 7:24), "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." Jesus' spiritual vision penetrated the mist of materiality, and where fallen man appeared to material sense, he saw the veritable reflection of the tenderness, grace, and loveliness of Life. He recognized all as in reality the sons of God.

Christian Science is not a new and strange doctrine. In the beginning was God and His creation. Throughout all ages spiritual truth has shed a beneficent glow of healing upon a suffering world. Christian Science invites the weary and fearful of the earth to look through the lens of Truth as did Jesus, there to behold the reality and infinitude of spiritual being. Thus Christian Science reveals to us the things of Spirit.

In the vast forever of Love, where neither fear nor hate has entered, we know as we are known. The revelation of Christian Science makes possible this scientific knowing. We must seek in Science Truth's handiwork; then Love reveals the grand symphony of Life, wherein is no fallen man, ravenous beast, or venomous reptile. And knowing as we are known in God's kingdom of Love and Life, we see eternal beauty and goodness not merely in occasional glimpses, but as eternal spiritual reality.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

The Fountain

These are the waters of idle delight,
They quench no thirst, they moisten no soil;
But they fill the hours with silver flight
In sudden rush and swift recoil.

The spirit stirs, the awakened eye
Sees through the mists of floating spray
The ancient fountains of Rome, Versailles,
The splendid march of another day.

Long-forgotten the well and the stream,
The draught and the cup of solace there;
But the heart remembers the fountain's gleam,
Whose javelins leap and flash in air.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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At erkende, ligesom vi blev erkendt

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I DEN MAGELØSE Beskrivelse af kristen Kærlighed, som vi finder i trettende Kapitel i Paulus's første Brev til Korinthierne, siger Apostelen (13:12): "Nu se vi jo i et Spejl, i en Gaade, men da skulle vi se Ansigt til Ansigt; nu kender jeg stykkevis, men da skal jeg erkende, ligesom jeg jo blev erkendt." I disse Ord skildrer Paulus, hvorledes den Taage, som skjuler Virkeligheden, forsvinder, og Skabelse som det straalende Udtryk for Gud aabenbares.

Opfyldelsen af disse forjættende Ord blev muliggjort, da Mary Baker Eddy i 1866 opdagede Kristen Videnskab og aabenbarede den for en Verden, der var besat af sine egne Forestillinger. I Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 98), skriver Mrs. Eddy om sin Opdagelse: "Hinsides menneskelige Begrebers svage Præmisser, højt over Trosbekendelsers dalende Magt staar Demonstrationen af Kristen Sinds-Helbredelse som en aabenbaret og praktisk Videnskab. Med Myndighed gaar den frem gennem alle Tider som Kristi Aabenbaring af Sandhed, af Liv og af Kærlighed, som intet i Verden formaar at rokke, men som kan forstaas og praktiseres af hvert et Menneske."

Kristen Videnskab fremsætter den *modus operandi*, hvorpaa Mennesket kan gøre sig til eet med Sandheden og insistere paa sin Fødselsret til aandeligt Herredømme. De utallige Tanker, som opstaar i den Pseudo-Bevidsthed, som Paulus kalder "Kødets Higen" (Romerbrevet 8:7), bestaar i Frygt, Begær, Havesyge og lignende. Og det er disse Disharmonier, som dødelige klager over. Alt hvad der renser, skaber Harmoni og helbreder, hidrører derimod fra det guddommelige Sind, den ene og eneste sande Bevidsthed. I Galaterbrevet (5:19-23) opstiller Paulus "Kødets Gerninger" og "Aandens Frugt" som de skarpeste Modsætninger. Om "Aandens Frugt" tilføjer han klart og koncist: "Imod saadanne er Loven ikke."

Ifølge Kristen Videnskab kender Gud hver sand Individualitet som det fuldkomne Udtryk for Ham selv. Ved videnskabeligt at erkende sand Individualitet som værende afsondret fra dødeligt Sind ser man sig selv og andre som Menneske—evigt levende i Guds aandelige Virkelighedsrige. Har man saaledes gjort sig til eet med Sandheden, erkender man guddommeligt Livs Lov og viser ikke Lydighed mod Materiens saakaldte Love. Det godes Lov, som arbejder i vor Bevidsthed, bliver en Lov for Harmoni i det daglige Livs Foretagender. Man prøver ikke længere at tilpasse aandelige Kendsgerninger efter menneskelige Gisninger; man retter snarere sin Tænkning ind efter Sandheden, og dette gør det muligt at komme menneskelige Krav i Møde med aandelig Forvisning. Denne Bevidsthed om det gode er for den, der ejer den, et Skjold og Holdepunkt under de mange Angreb fra menneskelig Uvidenhed og Frygt.

Dødelige tror, hvad de fysiske Sanser fortæller. Men yder disse Sanser en nøjagtig Gengivelse af de forskellige Fænomener? Luftspejlingen faar bestemte Ting til at vise sig, hvor de ikke er. Paa Side 6 i sin Bog "Grundlæggende Guddommelig Videnskab" skriver Mrs. Eddy om Astronomen, Professor Langley: "Han siger, at 'Farven findes i *os*', ikke 'i Rosen'; og han tilføjer, at dette er ikke 'en metafysisk Spidsfindighed', men en Kendsgerning, 'som i Løbet af *de sidste faa Aar* er blevet saa godt som almindelig godkendt af Fysikere'."

Det er klart, at vi kun erkender, hvad der viser sig for vor Bevidsthed. Forestillinger, der opstaar i dødeligt Sind, er ikke Ideer. Ideer opstaar alene i guddommeligt Sind. Dødelige ser omkring sig Misdannelse, Fattigdom, Depression, og i samme Grad de godkender disse Forestillinger, lider de under dem. Jesus gav en Gang sine Tilhørere følgende Formaning (Johannes-Evangeliet 7:24): "Dømmer ikke efter Skinnet, men dømmer en retfærdig Dom". Jesu aandelige Vision skar lige igennem det materielles Taage, og hvor det faldne Menneske viste sig for materiel Sansning, saa han den sande Genspejling af Livets Mildhed, Naade og Elskelighed. Han erkendte alle Mennesker som værende i Virkeligheden Guds Børn.

Kristen Videnskab er ikke nogen ny og mærkværdig Lære. I Begyndelsen var Gud og Hans Skabelse. Gennem alle Tider har aandelig Sandhed udsendt en velsignende Helbredelsens Glød over en lidende Verden. Kristen Videnskab indbyder Jordens trætte og frygtende Menneskehed til ligesom Jesus at se gennem Sandhedens Linse og saaledes faa at skue aandelig Værens Virkelighed og Uendelighed. Paa denne Maade aabenbarer Kristen Videnskab os Aandens Kendsgerninger.

I Kærlighedens uendelige Evighed, hvortil hverken Frygt eller Had har fundet Adgang, erkender vi, ligesom vi blev erkendt. Aabenbaringen af Kristen Videnskab muliggør denne videnskabelige Erkendelse. Vi maa i Videnskaben søge Sandhedens Gerning; da aabenbarer Kærligheden Livets store Symfoni, hvori der ikke findes noget faldent Menneske, heller ikke noget glubende Rovdyr eller giftigt Kryb. Og erkendende, ligesom vi blev erkendt i Kærlighedens og Livets Rige hos Gud, ser vi evig Skønhed og Godhed, ikke blot glimtvis, men som en evig aandelig Virkelighed.

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"You Must Have Tasted Romance"

I OFTEN THINK that the wonderful reality of Conrad's main figures must come from the fact that the majority of them are either actual people or built up of characteristics belonging to people Conrad has met. For their reality has a photographic fidelity seen, as it were, through the rosy light of remembrance. They stand before us in the intimate silence of ghostly friends. So it appears to me at any rate. I seem to know the characters of Conrad's people in the same way as, shutting my eyes, I know the characters of people I am constantly meeting. . . .

And, indeed, one notices that Conrad (especially in his portraits of women) is more successful the nearer he approaches to what is apparently his ideal. Probably that is a trait one could observe in most novelists—though, assuredly, some can only achieve reality in minor types. Such writers are so taken up with describing the remarkable qualities of their favourites that their actuality is positively choked in the process, and it is the lesser figures that emerge triumphant. But Conrad's realism mounts with his enthusiasm. . . .

To know Conrad's finest figures as they should be known you must have tasted romance. For that vague and secret murmur is in their hearts as surely as the murmur of the sea is in the heart of a shell. It invests them with a something that is more than charm—that something which is romance itself. Such people as Hermann's niece (*Falk*) or Dain Maroola (*Almayer's Folly*) have no need to speak—we know their hidden and romantic hearts by intuition. Conrad can impart a wonderful, rich glow to his figures. And in that light they seem close to us, without a word being spoken. Of course, it is another manifestation of atmosphere, but it is not only atmosphere—it is romance as well. For Conrad is the most romantic of writers.—From "Joseph Conrad," by RICHARD CURLE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.)

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Surplus Corn-Hog Situation Is Seen Rising in Midwest

WASHINGTON (AP)—A surplus corn and hog situation similar to that of 1933 is developing in the midwestern farm belt—but Agriculture Department officials declare there will be no "little pig" killing program this time to reduce price-depressing supplies.

There no longer exists the shortage of corn and hogs which followed the 1934-36 drought period and the hog reduction program, under which the Government bought several million head of pigs and diverted them into relief channels and into by-products.

Last year's corn crop was of bumper proportions. Another big crop is in prospect this year. Normally, bountiful supplies of corn are followed by large supplies of hogs and other meat animals. The 1939 pig crop is expected to be the third largest since 1923.

Hog Prices Low

As a consequence of these increases, prices of corn and hogs have declined sharply. Corn prices in mid-July averaged the lowest since 1923. Hog prices were the lowest since 1934.

Federal Farm officials say there is one major factor responsible for the unfavorable price situation, and that is a reduced foreign market for lard and pork products and corn. Production being in excess of domestic needs, surpluses have accumulated.

Until a few years ago, the United States normally sold abroad between 35 and 45 per cent of its lard production. Those sales have slumped to about 20 per cent. Germany, now pursuing a "self-sufficiency" policy which limits importation of food supplies, used to be one of America's big lard buyers. That nation's purchases are now negligible.

What does the Government plan to do about this surplus situation?

It is developing a two-fold program, one for attacking the corn surplus and the other for attacking the lard and pork surplus.

May Bolster Prices

To bolster corn prices, it has been and expects to continue to offer farmers loans. The loans, made at rates in excess of normal prices, are designed to keep the surplus close to the farms and off the markets. The Government also expects to ask corn farmers to grow less grain next year.

To bolster hog prices, the Government will distribute lard and pork products among relief families. It also has under consideration proposals to offer surplus lard to foreign buyers at "cut-rate" prices. It would do this through an export subsidy. Too, it may offer feeders a premium to sell their hogs at medium rather than heavy weights.

Such a program, officials believe, would tend to reduce prospective lard and pork supplies and prevent further declines in prices of these products.

Last of a series of three articles on the grain crop situation.

Shipments of Steel Rise Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—July shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries totaled 676,309 tons, a decrease of 57,124 from 733,433 in the preceding month and 234,739 ahead of 441,570 in July last year.

July shipments were the smallest since February, when 677,994 tons were shipped.

Total shipments for the first seven months of the year were 5,069,575 tons, compared with 3,451,924 in the comparable 1938 period.

Reserve Idle Money At Net Record High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that idle money in member banks advanced to the new record high of about $4,530,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 9.

The total was $70,000,000 above the previous week. Major changes shown in the condition statement were an increase of $96,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, a rise of $22,000,000 in gold and a decrease of $66,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

May Record Production Month for Mineral Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

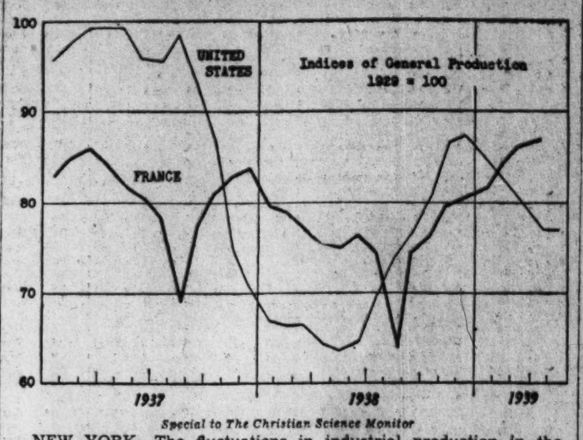
NEW YORK—The biggest production month in the history of the mineral wool industry was registered in May, 1939, for packaged insulation, Wharton Clay, Secretary of the National Mineral Wool Association, announced.

During that month—the latest for which statistics are available—shipments of mineral wool batts and strips were 105.8 per cent greater than May, 1938, and 34.8 per cent greater than the second highest month ever recorded—August, 1937.

Am. T. & T. Gains in Net

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone and Telegraph Co. reported preliminary net income for the six months ended June 30 of $80,095,280, equivalent to $4.29 a share on the common stock. In the same period last year the company earned $75,746,314 or $4.05 per common share.

Industrial Outputs in France And U.S. Follow Similar Trends



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fluctuations in industrial production in the United States and France during the past two and a half years are shown in the accompanying chart. Since the two curves are based on somewhat different data, they are not closely comparable, but they are useful for indicating general trends. The similarity of the upturn in both countries during the second half of 1938 is of especial interest. In France, however, the gains have continued thus far during 1939, according to the Council on Foreign Relations.

The improvement in that country is highly important because of its bearing on the European situation and its possible aid in preserving world peace. The increase in industrial production is due in part to the stimulation of war industries, but there have been gains in many other directions. Both foreign and domestic trade have expanded; fugitive capital has been repatriated; government finances are in much better shape; and the franc, several times revalued within two years, has become one of the most steady currencies on the continent.

The first experiments in currency devaluation, in 1936 and 1937, did not have the desired effect. With rising production costs and widespread labor disputes under the Government of the Popular Front, the economic situation rapidly deteriorated, and there were sharp crises in 1937 and 1938. Recovery is now being promoted by a return to the conventional methods of economy and hard work, and the progress thus far achieved has not escaped the notice of the neighboring powers.

Says Shift to Rayon On 'Wholesale Scale' With Silk Price Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—As result of a sharp rise in silk prices, rayon has been replacing it on a "wholesale scale" in dress and underwear fabrics and is being used more extensively in women's hosiery, the Textile Economics Bureau reported.

The Rayon Organon, published by the bureau, reported rayon yarn shipments in the first seven months of the year totaled 194,100,000 pounds against 131,300,000 in the comparable 1938 period, a gain of 48 per cent. The July total, it said, was 32,900,000 against 33,000,000 in June and 31,900,000 in July, 1938.

The heavy shipments, the trade authority said, reduced producers' yarn stocks to 25,000,000 pounds at the end of July compared with 32,600,000 on June 30 and 53,600,000 a year ago. A seasonal upswing in mill activity stimulated demand last month, it was pointed out, on top of the shift from silk.

European Sugar Consumption Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Consumption of sugar in the 13 principal European countries during the first 10 months of the current crop year, September, 1938, through June, 1939, totaled 6,818,857 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 6,244,803 tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 574,054 tons or approximately 9.2 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on July 1, 1939, amounted to 2,419,200 tons as against 2,944,800 tons on the same date in 1938, a decrease of 525,600 tons or approximately 17.8 per cent.

The estimated beet sowings for the current season for the 13 principal European countries, according to advices received from F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, is placed at 4,069,700 acres, as compared with 3,911,600 acres in the previous season, an increase of 158,100 acres, or approximately 4 per cent. These countries produced 5,540,000 long tons of sugar last season.

California Trade Gains 2 P. C. Over Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The dollar volume of department store trade in California during June was 2 per cent above June, 1938, making the first half-year increase over the corresponding 1938 figures also 2 per cent, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank.

Sales at 4,481 "independent" California stores in May ($46,593,000) rose 5.6 per cent over sales in the same month a year ago, with the biggest gains reported in heating and plumbing (21 per cent), automotive supplies (17 per cent), and radio and music (12 per cent), as contrasted with declines of 4 per cent in groceries, 4 per cent in shoes, and 7.5 per cent for general stores.

In San Francisco department stores June dollar volume was 2 per cent above June, 1938, the same increase as that for January-June over a year earlier; inventories on June 1 averaged 4 per cent below a year ago. Sales at 693 "independent" stores in the city during May were 5.5 per cent higher than in May, 1938.

Newberry Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—J. J. Newberry Co., chain store organization, reported July sales of $4,139,347, or 4.8 per cent more than the $3,949,155 in July last year. Sales in the first 7 months of the year were 6.8 per cent above the same 1938 stretch.

Seversky Aircraft Is Low Bidder For Government Planes

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—The Seversky Aircraft Corporation was the low bidder at Wright Field for single-engine interceptor pursuit planes.

The Seversky Corporation offered to build a single plane for the Government at $174,298 or if lots of 300 were ordered, would manufacture them at $23,507 each.

Other bids were Bellanca Aviation Corporation, three bids, $222,650 to $269,300 for one plane, $23,525 to $27,690 for 300 planes; Seversky Aircraft Corporation, four bids, $174,298 to $446,626 for one plane, $23,507 to $34,080 for 300 planes, and Bell Aircraft Corporation, three bids $186,293 to $298,700 for one plane, $26,132 to $28,116 for 300 planes.

Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, Vultee division, four bids, $343,000 to $500,000 for one plane, $24,525 to $35,100 for 300 planes; Douglas Aircraft Corporation, one bid, $612,000 for one plane; Curtiss-Wright Corporation, one bid, $283,085 for one plane, $28,620 for 300, and United Aircraft Corporation, Sikorsky division, one bid, $391,195 for one plane, $25,000 for 300.

Total Tin Stocks Drop During June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total tin stocks, comprising visible supply and smelters' stocks, amounted at the end of June to 39,387 tons, against 43,823 tons at the end of the preceding month, a drop of 4,436 tons or 10 per cent, according to a report in the Statistical Bulletin, published by the Hague Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

For the sake of comparison figures are given in the Bulletin as far back as 1935. The average stocks during that year represented 18 per cent of the annual rate of consumption, whereas in 1938 the percentage was 33. At the end of June, 1939, the stocks represented 26 per cent of the annual rate of consumption.

For June the smelter deliveries amounted to 9,827 tons, as compared with 11,377 tons in the preceding month.

Lockheed Aircraft Fills Canadian Plane Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—Completion of the last unit of a $500,000 order for the Trans-Canada Air Lines was announced by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation as Canadian pilots prepared to fly the new plane to the Vancouver, B. C., headquarters of the line. Delivery of the plane, a Lockheed 14 transport rated as one of the world's fastest commercial airliners, will bring to 15 the total of this type now in service over the Dominion-spanning air line.

Canadian Transport Minister Howe reported recently the operating results to date with the fleet of Lockheeds "have been excellent." In April, which was the first month of passenger-carrying operation, the passenger business on the Trans-Canada system amounted to nearly $50,000. In May the volume rose to approximately $60,000, and in June it was up to the $75,000 mark. In addition, Mr. Howe said, the company is doing about $130,000 worth of mail business each month.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Company

NEW YORK (AP) — Pillsbury Flour Mills Company reported for the fiscal year ended May 31 net profit of $1,692,317, equal to $3.08 a share of common stock. This compared with net loss of $52,605 in the fiscal period.

Livestock Price Trend Irregular During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All little cattle sold actively at steady to strong prices but medium weight and heavy steers were forced into a steady to 25c lower position. Fat lambs and yearlings advanced 10-25c during the week, while a set of progressive declines dropped hogs to new lows since 1934. Prime steers topped at $10.75, native lambs $9.00, hogs closed at $6.40 down, after having sold up to $6.70 on Monday.

Light steers and yearlings, both steer and heifer yearlings, held the spotlight throughout the week and were reliably wanted by local and outside packers, who at the same time bore down on the weightier quota.

Fed steers again predominated in the run and the proportion of strictly good and choice grades offered gave buyers a little leverage in that branch of the trade.

However, most slight recessions were followed by virtual recovery and at the close there were no net declines of more than 25c.

Hogs rallied slightly Monday after which a series of declines drove top prices to the lowest point registered since 1934. Shipping demand dwindled and packer buying was held to moderate proportions, suggesting the seasonal limitation of pork consumption. At the high time Monday, best hogs brought $6.70, but subsequent declines dropped the late top to $6.40.

Medium to good lambs made up most of the sheep house supply, with strictly choice grades almost too scarce to affect the market. Best natives sold up to $9, bulk $8.50-$9 originated in Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon. Medium to good yearlings brought $6.50-$7, top $7.10, while slaughter ewes cashed at $2.50-$3.50.

Canadian Financing Totals $2,083,294 For Month of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New Canadian bond financing for the month of July, exclusive of Dominion Government treasury bills, totaled $2,083,294, all of which was placed in Canada, in contrast with the month of June when $13,250,000 was sold in the United States of a total of $37,023,468, and the sale here on Aug. 1 of $30,000,000 Province of Quebec term and serial bonds, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

The total for July compares with $24,422,524 in the same month last year and $26,726,375 in 1937. Of the July total, $2,028,194 was for new money and $55,100 for refunding. In July of each this year and last year, $55,000,000 of treasury bills were issued for refunding purposes.

For the first seven months of this year Canadian bond financing totaled $319,853,021, excluding $365,000,000 of treasury bills, of which $37,500,000 was placed in the United States and $282,353,021 in Canada. Of the seven months' total $114,965,821 was for new money and $204,887,200 for refunding. This total compares with $309,220,082 in the similar period last year, all of which was sold in Canada.

Corporate financing for the first seven months of this year amounted to $191,069,500, of which $178,341,000 was for refunding and $12,728,500 for new money. This total compares with $52,610,500 for the first seven months of 1938, and $121,605,800 in 1937.

Exchange Arbitration Set Up for Distant Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have acted to extend to cities outside New York machinery for settling by arbitration disputes involving member firms.

Out-of-town governors, it was explained, have agreed to cooperate for the setting up of arbitration in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco.

Panels of business and professional men, from which arbitrators may be drawn, will be selected from residents of those cities.

Later the system may be extended to other cities, the exchange said.

"This additional expansion by the Exchange of its arbitration facilities," the announcement said, "will measurably reduce nonmembers' arbitration expenses by avoiding the necessity of having both principals and witnesses come to New York."

Coca-Cola Six Months' Net Equals $13,072,185

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Coca-Cola Company reported net earnings, after deduction of taxes, Class "A" dividends and all charges, were $8,254,421 for the second quarter of 1939 compared with $7,226,719 in the corresponding period of 1938.

For the first six months of 1939, net earnings applicable to 4,000,000 shares of common stock, after reserve for income taxes, Class "A" dividends, and all charges, were $13,072,185, compared with $11,640,914 for the first half of 1938.

Directors declared a dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable October 2 to stock of record at the close of business September 12.

W. N. Cochran, Production Manager; George T. Adams, Secretary, and Harold Sharp, Regional Manager, were named Vice-Presidents.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2½s '47-45	109.6	109.6	109.6
1 2½s '54-51	108.10	108.14	108.14
5 3¼s '68-60	107.11	107.8	107.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000		High	Low	11:50
1	Allegh cv 5s '44	74⅜	4¾	74⅜
10	Allegh 5s '50 st	25½	25½	25½
1	Allis Chal cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	AmAcPorP 5s 2030	59½	59½	59½
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3	Am T&T 3¼s '61	109	109	109
1	Arm Del 4s '55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110⅛	100⅞
1	B'klyO 1st 5s '48 ct	63½	63½	63½
1	B'klyO rfg 5s '55 ct	19½	19⅛	19½
3	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19½	19.	19½
1	Ban & Aroos cn 4s '51	87½	87½	87½
1	Bell TPa 5s '48 M	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛
16	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
5	Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅜	101	101⅜
1	Boston&Me 4½s '61	38	38	38
1	Bklyn City RR 5s '41	84½	84½	84½
1	Bklyn Un E 1st 5s '50	89¾	89¾	89¾
17	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	34	34	34
4	Bush Term 5s '55	38¾	38¾	38¾
2	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	84½	84½	84½
2	Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
1	Can Pac 4s perp	71	71	71
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92	92	92
1	C&O rfg 3¼s '96 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝
8	CB&Q gen 4s '58	97½	97½	97½
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
2	CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	2½	2	2
5	Chi&NW4½s 2037 C	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Columbia G 5s 1961	103	103	103
1	Comwlth Ed 2½s '85	110½	110½	110½
12	Comwlth d cv 3½s '58	120	120	120
3	Con Edis 3½s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	108	108	108
3	Crucible Bld 4½s '48	102¼	102	102¼
2	Del&Hud rfg 4s '42	56	56	56
1	Fed L&T Int 5s '42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Firestone T&R3½s'48	105½	105½	105½
8	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
6	GenMotAccep3¼s'51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
10	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
4	Houstatonic 5s '37	35	35	35
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32½	32½	32½
25	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	111¼	111	111¼
1	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	48¾	48¾	48¾
3	IC&OSL&NOSs'63A	50½	50½	50½
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61	61	61
7	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55¾	55¾	55¾
3	Int T&T 5s '55	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
6	KCFtS&M 4s '36	25½	25½	25½
3	Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	83½	83¼	83½
9	Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	L&Nash 3s '47	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	24	24	24
1	Lorws 3½s '46	103½	103½	103½
1	Louisv & Ark 5s '69	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	LouisvN un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	62	62	62
3	Man RR So L 4s '50	81½	81½	81½
1	Mst Ed 4½s '68	110	110	110
8	Mid Con Gas 4s '63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10	M-K-T 5s '62A	18	18	18
2	Mo Pas 5s '78 G	14¼	14¼	14¼
3	MonWPa Pb Sv 6s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	39	39	39
1	Mutual FuelGSs'47	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	Nassau El 4s '51	43	43	43
5	Nat Distill 3½s '49	104½	104½	104½
2	New Eng T&T 5s '52	129	129	129
19	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	48	48
2	NYC 3¾s '46	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13½	13½	13½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	138.23	28.30	26.26
Net change	+.94	+.23	+.15
Previous close	137.29	27.97	26.05
1939 high	154.85	34.33	36.53
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
12	Ala Pow 4½s '67	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	99	99	99
2	As Elec 4½s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	As Elec 4½s '53	66⅝	66¼	66¼
2	As G&E 4½s '49	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	At City El 3¼s '64	107½	107½	107½
1	Birm El 4½s '68	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
4	Birming Gas 5s '59	96	95¾	96
2	Cen P&L 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	71½	71½	71½
3	Cities Ser 5s '58	75¾	75¾	75¾
2	Cities Ser 5s '50	76	76	76
5	CitSPS&L 5½s '49	87	87	87
1	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	87	87	87
2	Cont O&E 5s '58 A	93	93	93
3	East G&F 4s '56 A	72½	72	72¼
8	Fla P&L 5s '54	102¾	102½	102½
1	Geo Pow 4½s '67	105½	105½	105½
1	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	102½	102½	102½
1	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	96	96	96
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Inters Pow 5s '57	69¾	69¾	69¾
10	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	100	100	100
10	Inters P Svc 4½s '58	100½	100½	100½
1	Ky Util 5s '59 I	102	102	102
3	Ky Util 5s '61 H	103	103	103
5	LakeSup D P 3½s'66A	106½	106	106
1	Lex Util 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
1	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Milw GLt 4½s '67	100½	100½	100½
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Mo Pub Sv 5s '60	92¾	92¾	92¾
3	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	NEng Pw 5½s '54	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	NEng Pw 5s '48	98½	98½	98½
1	No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	No'west El 6s '48 st	104½	104½	104½
8	No'west Pub Sv 5s '57	104	104	104
3	Okla Nat G 5s '46	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Pac Inv 5s '48A	94	94	94
1	Pug SdP&L 4½s '50 D	91½	91½	91½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	So Cal Ed 3¼s '65	104½	104½	104½
3	So Cal d 3¼s '60	103½	103½	103½
8	SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Tex El S 3s '60	104	104	104
1	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	65¼	65¼	65¼
2	Unit L&P 5s '75	85	85	85
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	119½	119½	119½
1	Virg PS 5½s '46 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	100	99¾	100
14	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	13¾	13½	13¾

Foreign Bonds

1	Nippon EP 6½s '63	52	52	52
3	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	6¼	6¼	6¼
2	Russian 6½s 1919	⅞	⅞	⅞

Sales in $1000		High	Low	11:50
1	NY Trap R 5s '46	85	85	85
31	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3¼	3	3
3	Niag Sh cv 3½s '50	102	102	102
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	56¼	56¼	56¼
3	Nor Pac 4s '97	68¼	68¼	68¼
4	Pac Gas & EL 4s '64	112	111¾	112
1	Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
6	Pen P&L 4½s '81	104	104	104
1	Pen RR 4 s '84 E	96½	96½	96½
7	Pen RR 3½s '62	85¾	85¾	85¾
16	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110	110
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10½	10½	10½
3	Phillips Pet 3s '48	103½	103½	103½
3	PCC&StL 4s '70 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Port Gen E 4½s '60	79¾	79¾	79½
2	Read 4½s '97 A	72	72	72
3	Rem Rand 4½s '56	104	103⅞	104
2	Rep Steel 5½s '54	106½	106½	106½
1	Rep Steel 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
18	StL RF 4½s '78	8¼	8	8
1	Sea AL rfg 4s '50	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	104	104	104
9	So Nat Gas 4½s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Sou Pac 4½s '68	44	44	44
2	Sou Pac 4½s '81	43¼	43¼	43¼
3	So Pac rfg 4s '55	60	60	60
1	So Pac 3½s '46	84½	84½	84½
1	So Ry gen 6s '56	70½	70½	70½
1	So Ry gen 4s '56	54	54	54
3	Swift&Co 3¼s '50	107	107	107
2	Tex El Pw 6s '47A	100½	100½	100½
2	Texark&Ft Sm3½s'50	85½	85½	85½
2	Tex Corp 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
2	Tex Corp 3s '59	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	97½	97½	97½

Foreign Bonds

3	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	76¾	76¾	76¾
2	Argentine 4½s '48	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Argentine 4½s '71	87	87	87
1	Brazil 6½s '26-57	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
11	Brazil 6½s '27-57	14½	14½	14½
1	Brisbane 5s '58	93½	93½	93½
2	Buen A 4½s 4½s '75	85½	85½	85½
1	Canada 3s '67	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Denmark 4s '42	95½	95½	95½
1	Ger Gov't 5½s '65 unst	14½	14½	14½
1	Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Norway 4s '63	100	100	100
6	Pirelli 7s '52	98½	97½	98½
3	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Tokyo City 5s '52	34¼	34¼	34¼
2	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	50¾	50¾	50¾

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
150	Alum Co Am	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115⅛	113⅛	113⅛
50	Alum Ind	6½	6½	6½
100	Am Beverage	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Am Centrifugal	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Cit P&LB	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Cyan B (.60)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1300	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Republics	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1500	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas pf	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Asso G&E	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Avery & Sons	7½	7½	7½
200	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Brwn-P Dist	2½	2½	2½
100	Bunk Hill & S (½g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Can Col Airw	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
400	Carib Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	94¼	94¼	94¼
100	Cit Svc pf	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Club Al Uten	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	82	82	82
500	Cons Mng & S (1)	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	Cor & Rey pf (5k)	77	77	77
200	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
100	Decca Records (.80g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Det Stl Prod (1½g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Eagle Pich Ltd	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	East Gas&F	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	East G&F pr pf	25	25	25
800	El Bond & Sh	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	68	68	68
100	Feders Mfg (.35g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
200	Fisk Rub	10	10	10
100	Gen El Ltd .67g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
400	Hecla Min (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Humble Oil (1½)	84½	84½	84½
300	Hygrade Fd	2	2	2
50	Ina Co N Am (2a)	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
50	Inters Pw Del pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	JerC P&L 7pf	103	103	103
100	Lake Shore Mg (4)	41½	41½	41½
200	Lockheed Aire	24¾	24½	24½
100	Mock J Voeh (½g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
300	Niag Hud Pow	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Nor Sts Pw A	11½	11½	11½
50	Ohio PS 7pf A (7)	114	114	114
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	46	46	46
100	PacG&E 5½ pf (1⅜)	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
100	Phoenix Sec	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Pitts & Lake E (

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1939

Wiscasset Upholds Traditions of a Glorious Period

P. Wenderoth Saunders

Maine Hospitality Proves Proverbial

1. Doorway of Nickels Sortwell House built in 1807.
2. Congregational Church and Lincoln County Courthouse which face the Common. The courthouse is the oldest in continuous use in Maine. The church bell was recast from metal of the original bell cast by Paul Revere.
3. The Metcalf House which stands on the site of a fort used in the Indian wars.
4. Some costumes from old Wiscasset worn by hostesses on Open House Day.
5. "Old Settler" old-time fire-fighting apparatus, one of the proudest possessions of the Fire Society founded in 1801.
6. Wooden schooners built for the coastal trade, later abandoned by the owners. Beached, today the wrecks are a picturesque reminder of a vanished era.

Wiscasset Welcomes Its Guests

Doors of rare old homes open in annual greeting and display of treasures of past era.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine, Aug. 12—Treasures gathered from the corners of the earth when Wiscasset was the largest port of entry north of Boston—now housed in fascinating seventeenth and eighteenth-century houses erected in the heyday of opulent shipowners—will be on display Wednesday, Aug. 16. From 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., 18 places of interest will be open to the public for the twelfth consecutive year.

Wiscasset, more than most New England villages, has rigidly maintained its original aspects. If the outward evidences of maritime affluence have departed, the resultant splendor of those busy times has been carefully preserved, and trade and business have been confined to that area once crowded with docks and warehouses. The village has grown more beautiful through the years. Its streets and houses are shaded by giant elms planted more than a century ago by people who though engrossed in the amassing of wealth yet had a thought for the future.

For one day in the year the influx of more than 1,000 people from nearly every State and from a number of foreign countries restores the population of Wiscasset nearly to what it was in the year 1800 when the town's prosperity was near its peak. Wiscasset's rise to eminence was meteoric and its subsequent decline in wealth was no less abrupt. The annals of the town were not written with the sword but with bowsprit and square sail.

An Early Summer Visitor

Although the first summer visitor on record was the French explorer Champlain, his brief sojourn in 1605 brought no French settlers to the shores. English settled the land which the Indians called Wiscasset—the meeting place of the three tides or rivers—as early as 1663, but Indian uprisings and wars with the French prohibited permanent settlement until 1730.

The people of Wiscasset built ships and wharves and warehouses. Their flags were seen on nearly every sea. Just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War there was enough tea on boats in the harbor for the inhabitants to emulate the efforts of their worthy Boston compatriots. By 1791 Wiscasset trade was so great that it was declared a Port of Entry. The quickening tempo of events in Europe with the Napoleonic colossus astride the earth brought sudden wealth of what was then fantastic proportions to Wiscasset merchants. Ships that could land cargoes in Europe despite decrees, privateers, and blockades paid for themselves many times over on a single voyage.

All Good Things End

The stroke of a quill pen spelled "end" to Wiscasset's great sea era. In 1807 Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, attempting to keep the country out of the Napoleonic struggle, signed the Embargo Act, which waterfront wits dubbed the "O Grab Me Act" (embargo spelled backwards).

This neutrality act whose first stages had some modern counterparts, forbade American ships to leave port, except for another American port.

The Act brought economic hardship to England and the United States. Although the Act was re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Northern Lights Put On Big Show

Streaking across the sky in broad beams that shaped into waves and then vanished just as they appeared about to converge, the Northern Lights last night set the skies for one of the most spectacular displays ever seen in New England.

Many residents and summer visitors who caught a glimpse of the earlier display remained up after midnight, to witness the changing pattern of color. The lights ranged from red to green and white.

The beam or wave effect, according to Clifford L. Davis, Government meteorologist at Worcester, Mass., is most rare. George Dimitroff, Superintendent of Harvard Observatory, said the aurora was of a type not often seen.

Newspaper offices received innumerable calls from observers bulletining the news and asking for information on the unusual nature of the streaks. Radio reception was affected and telegraph and telephone wires jumbled for a time.

Ipswich Rises To Peak Of Depot Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IPSWICH, Mass., Aug. 12—Boston and Maine commuters whizzing through Ipswich Monday morning will rub their eyes in surprise when they behold the "new" station.

Gone is the dingy "depot," baggage room and express department—gone so far as dinginess goes. With the crossing shanties at Washington Street and Topsfield Road, the buildings now stand out in creamy yellow, with contrasting black for baseboards, window sashes, iron work, and fixtures. Doors are to be "colonial green."

Ipswich's Taj Mahal came into being today with a community celebration of proportions never before equaled here. It was community paint day with the manpower supplied by funds collected from townsfolk—a civic gesture for art. The buildings and the paint were furnished by the railroad company. The "elbow grease" was supplied by the painters paid by the Paint-Up committee.

Ipswich went on the air, over WEEI, on a New England hookup. Dignitaries of Congress, the State and Essex County were on hand, with railroad officials, some in overalls ready to give the paint job its official start. The "pros" are to finish up the job next week. By the terms of the bids, theirs will be the charge to paint all old paint, putty up holes and cracks . . . painting throughout by brush, not spray.

A "Parade of Progress" set out from the South Green at 12:45 and wound its way through the principal streets. It was replete with exhibits depicting the different modes of transportation from the days of the Indians and oxcarts to the airplane of today. Three planes stunted and wrote "Ipswich" in the sky.

In line was a span of oxen, an old horse drawn "democrat," ancient stages, a tally-ho, an old high bicycle. On the floats in line, residents appeared in costumes of the day they represented. A Town Crier covered his route in an old Roman chariot!

Among notables taking part were Representative in Congress, George A. Bates, Bayard Tuckerman Jr., of the Governor's Council, and Brainard C. Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

Legislature: A Review Of Its Record

Search for new revenue, inter-party wrangles, and $54,000,000 budget mark session.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A frantic search for new revenue to aid tax-ridden real estate drove Massachusetts' first biennial legislative session, now preparing to prorogue, to its major action—levying of emergency taxes totalling approximately $23,000,000 over two years.

Departmental reorganizations, legislating out of office many high State officials and pushed as emergency economy, caused greater inter-party wrangles than have been witnessed on Beacon Hill since the administration of former Gov. James M. Curley.

Despite economies, the State budget—the first biennial expenditure program in Massachusetts history—was expected to soar to approximately $154,000,000 for a year record total.

But while the Legislature worked on a record pile of 3,500 bills, the tax issue remained the outstanding single problem.

Finance:

Warned in January by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of the need for sizable new revenue to avoid an overwhelming State tax on real estate, the Legislature reluctantly, when forced into a corner, levied an $8,750,000 two-cent cigarette tax, a $10,000,000 surtax on incomes, $675,000 in higher inheritance taxes, $3,150,000 in increased liquor taxes, and $640,000 in increased dog racing taxes. These taxes were voted only after the Governor threatened drastic service reductions.

The $23,000,000 total is less than half the $50,000,000 program demanded by the Governor. Yet it at least constituted a partial solution to the real estate tax problem. Other gubernatorial revenue boosters not approved were increased income tax rate and lower income exemptions. Still not settled was the Governor's demand for an additional tax on gasoline.

Throughout the session the sales tax, general or modified, constituted a definite threat to recalcitrant legislators. Republican approval of items in the Governor's program led to the end of the sales tax—a tax which many observers contend is the only method by which to really aid real estate.

The $154,000,000 State budget is expected to result in a $40,000,000 deficit which was assessed upon the cities and towns as a State tax. The net two-year total will be cut by $19,200,000—the amount the State distributed to the cities and towns from the highway fund to finance local highway work.

In the revenue search the Legislature discarded a proposed State lottery, a tax on intangibles, a graduated income tax, a poll tax for women, and other measures.

Municipal Aid:

While the tax search was designed to aid financially-harassed communities, some critics contended the Legislature did little to aid the cities and towns.

Yet the $19,200,000 was distributed from the highway fund, and a law was adopted transferring from the Metropolitan District to the State in 1940 the $500,000 annual maintenance cost of Metropolitan District Commission roads.

Cities and towns were authorized to use for local highway purposes, and thus for local tax reductions, the $5,000,000 emergency relief fund distributed last year. They will be allowed to fund over five years the $9,000,000 State tax deficit assessed last year to be paid this year.

The municipalities also were allowed to continue borrowing for welfare purposes through 1940 and to borrow against tax titles until 1941. Without these measures, the local tax rates would have gone beyond the present high levels. Authority to borrow for hurricane repairs was also granted.

Reorganization

A united Democratic cry rose against the Governor's campaign for departmental reorganization and division consolidations, pushed as economy. Against the drive the Democrats charged a purge of Democratic officeholders was under way.

The campaign reached a climax with the ousting of William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, on grounds of waste and inefficiency after an investigation by a commission financed by the Legislature at the Governor's request.

Similarly, Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, resigned after charges of inefficiency resulted from a Legislature-sanctioned investigation.

Scores of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley's followers were discharged from the State Unemployment Compensation Commission after legislative reorganization.

Likewise, Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service, and his two associates, were ousted by reorganization legislation.

John H. Backus, Democratic Director of Securities, was legislated out of office when the General Court abolished his division and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Waterbury Trial Expected to Go To Jurors Next Week

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—The greatest courtroom drama in Connecticut's three centuries of history — featuring charges of million dollar graft and corruption in this bustling manufacturing center's municipal Government, which the prosecution contends even swayed events at the State Capitol in Hartford—was fast approaching its final curtain today.

Only the completion of Judge Ernest A. Inglis' charge to the jury was needed before nine men, six of them farmers, and three housewives begin to write the last act climax by retiring to weigh verdicts for 19 of 20 men accused of conspiring to loot the City Treasury of over $1,000,000.

2,000,000 Words of Evidence

Judge Inglis, after opening his charge yesterday with the advice that "sound common sense" would be the best guide in evaluating the more than 2,000,000 words of evidence heard since the first witness stepped to the stand six months ago, announced he would resume when court reconvenes next Tuesday and expected to give the case to the jury early Wednesday.

Earlier, Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn, veteran of many a courtroom battle, pounded home again the State's contention that the following men were the chief villains in the piece:

Mayor Frank Hayes, Lieutenant Governor in the State Democratic Administration from 1935 to 1939, pictured Mr. Alcorn in the State's closing summation as an "arrogant and defiant" leader of a "puppet government" which he used for "his own purpose to defraud the city."

Carl D. Olson, former Waterbury bank official.

George H. Kingsley, head of a New York firm which formerly audited the city's books.

The State's Case

Alderman Thomas P. Kelly, Executive Secretary to Mayor Hayes.

Daniel J. Leary, former City Comptroller and prominent businessman.

Among other leading members of the trial's dramatis personae were Harry E. Mackenzie, one-time chief lieutenant of Connecticut's late Republican "Boss" J. Henry Roraback and guilty-pleading defendant, and Charles E. Williamson, former political ally of Mr. Mackenzie

Aroostook Sees Better Price For Big Potato Crop

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Aug. 12 (AP)—Aroostook farmers—whom potatoes make or break—today drew hope of better prices this fall from a Federal crop forecast revising upward Maine's expected yield, while cutting estimates for other late-producing states.

The August report predicted Maine's yield (and practically all Maine spuds come from Aroostook County) would be 290 bushels to the acre, or a total of 49,300,000 bushels, compared to a July computation of 48,450,000.

Nationally, the forecast indicated a 356,834,000 bushel crop, 8,240,000 bushels below the July figure, and 28,681,000 bushels less than was estimated in August, 1938.

[Last year, Maine's 42,000,000 bushel crop was below normal, while national production was above the average, and the price here rarely exceeded production cost—generally estimated at $1.25 a barrel.]

Milton Moves to Modify Town Zoning Regulations

The Milton Board of Assessors yesterday considered drastic modification of town zoning laws to aid desirable developments in an effort to offset a decline of lowering values in real estate.

Town officials are alarmed because the sale of the well-known landmark on Adams Street known as the Kidder estate assessed for $83,700 brought only $14,600. Real estate developers pointed out that the land consisting of 16½ acres and several buildings, including an 18-room house, could not be divided for building purposes except as 40,000-foot lots. Such sizes are too extensive for the majority of homes of today it is pointed out.

Byrd Dogs in Hamilton Show

The cream of New England canine aristocracy will be augmented by the Alaskan Malemute puppies, that are being trained for Admiral Byrd's expedition to the Antarctic, when the Sixth Annual North Shore Kennel Club show opens at Myopia Hunt Club in Hamilton, Saturday, Aug. 26.

The puppies will be shown by Mr. and Mrs. Milton Seeley, owners of the famous Chinook kennels of Wonalancet, N. H., known as the largest "dog village" in the United States. More than 80 dogs will accompany the Byrd expedition to the polar region.

Although entries for the show do not close until Aug. 20 the committee in charge already reports an impressive list of distinguished exhibitors. Dogs whose names are bywords in the American show ring and whose owners are socially prominent throughout the North and South Shores, Eastern New York and Connecticut, will be present.

From Katonah, N. Y., will come Mrs. Sherman Hoyt with several of her famous Blakeen poodles. Last year her champion Blakeen, Jung Frau, won the nonsporting group blue ribbon at the Myopia show.

Miss Laura Delano of Rhinebeck, N. Y., will be among the exhibitors and will show her string of famous Knocknogree Irish setters. Miss Delano is vice-president of the Irish Setter Cub of America.

An annual exhibitor of the North Shore is Mrs. Richard C. Bondy of Golden Bridge, N. Y., owner of the outstanding Wildoaks Kennels of wire-haired fox terriers of which Ch. Fox Hunter of Wildoaks is acclaimed the greatest American-bred specimen of recent years.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. St. George of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., are sending their recently acquired great Irish setter, Ch. Wilson Top Notcher, best-in-show winner at Myopia in 1937.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Biddle Duke will exhibit their famous string of English setters, two of which have been consistent group and best-in-show winners from coast to coast.

W. MacD.

Bay State Honors Indians for Aid to Pilgrims

As a day on which all should pause and give thanks in memory of those Indians who helped the Pilgrim Fathers, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has proclaimed today Massachusetts Indian Day.

They are not spectacular nor often before the public eye, these Indians of Massachusetts. Their number is listed at 300, but if the too great admixtures were eliminated, it would easily fall to 150. There are two groups: the Algonquin Wampanoags and Mashpee Indians on Cape Cod and the Gay Head Indians on Marthas Vineyard.

The Mashpee Indians have their Liberty Hall in the guise of their Little Church in the Woods, built for them in 1686 by Richard Bourne, one of the early settlers. Around this church will center their Indian Day program.

It is not the church on the main street that is pointed out to casual visitors, but a retreat in the woods for which they endured much. In the early part of the 19th century harsh overseers forbade use of this church, and caused an Indian minister bold enough to defy these orders by preaching to his flock, to be imprisoned at Barnstable. Great was the rejoicing when once more they could gather freely in their Church in the Woods. This was accomplished in 1870 when Mashpee became a town.

The Gay Head Indians of Marthas Vineyard are proud of their Shield of Honor given them in 1918 for representing the city or town with the largest number of men in service in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer today; Sunday mostly cloudy, gentle southeasterly winds.

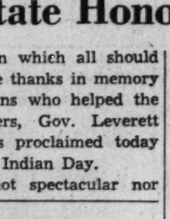
Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair and slightly warmer today; mostly cloudy tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair and slightly warmer today; mostly cloudy tomorrow.

Maine: Fair, slightly warmer in the interior today; mostly cloudy tomorrow.

Connecticut: Generally fair and rather warm today; mostly cloudy tomorrow.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle southerly winds, fair today. Sandy Hook to Hatteras: Gentle to moderate southeast winds, fair today.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	83	Minneapolis	62	76
Bermuda	74	88	New Orleans	79	93
Chicago	69	88	New York	72	86
Denver	52	87	Norfolk	78	88
Helena	59	86	Philadelphia	70	87
Kansas City	64	84	St. Louis	69	87
Los Angeles	63	79	San Francisco	56	65
Miami	80	81	Washington	74	91

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 12.
B—Maximum, Aug. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:33 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 10:11 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 10:28 p. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Monday, 11:04 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:21 p. m. Saturday. Light all vehicles by 8:20 p. m. Sunday.

High-Level Road Plotted In Flood Control Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. H., Aug. 12—While Federal officials have been considering bids for construction of a flood control dam at Franklin Falls, State Highway Department engineers have determined the site of the road that must replace the one the waters will cover.

Presently to be built is a section of the new highway needed to take motorists around the site while construction is going on. Work on the dam will extend, according to plans, over a number of years.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan and Heather Angel. Also "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Mikado," with Martyn Green, Kenny Baker and Sydney Granville. 3:15, 6:25, 9:55. Also "The Sun Never Sets," featuring Basil Rathbone, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 1:25, 5, 8:40. Also "Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, Priscilla Lane and her sisters. 3:45, 6:25 10.

Repertory—
"Fugitives for a Night." Also Jane Withers in "Keep Smiling." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," with Mickey Rooney. Also "Algiers," with Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer.

State and Orpheum—
"Four Feathers," featuring Ralph Richardson, C. Aubrey Smith. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10. Also "A Woman Is the Judge," with Frieda Inescort, Otto Kruger, and Rochelle Hudson. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Metropolitan—
"Hotel for Women." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:35, 9:35. Unsavory. Also, "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," featuring Peter Lorre. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35.

Modern—
"Second Fiddle." 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "The Zero Hour." 9:15, a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Trans-Lux—
"Rose Marie," starring Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Juarez." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:25. Also "Mickey the Kid," with Bruce Cabot. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 6:58, 9:50. Paramount: 10:18 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Cowboy Quarterback," with Bert Wheeler. Fenway: 2:35, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Metropolis-1939." "Exposing the Employment Racket," "The Grouch Club," "Tiny Troubles," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Claudette Colbert in "It's a Wonderful World." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Prison Without Bars," featuring Edna Best. 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Priscilla Lane in "Daughters Courageous." Also "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hell's Kitchen," with the "Dead End" Kids. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also Pat O'Brien and John Payne in "Indianapolis Speedways." 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Tremont—
"Mutiny on the Bounty," with Clark Gable and Charles Laughton. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," with Mickey Rooney. Also "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Hardys Ride High," featuring The Hardy Family. Also Nelson Eddy, Virginia Bruce, Victor McLaglen and Lionel Barrymore in "Let Freedom Ring." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone." 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "The Jones Family in Hollywood." 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:35. Also "March of Time."

Music

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"The Gondoliers," presented by the University Gilbert & Sullivan Company. Joseph S. Daltry, conducting. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Plymouth, in Plymouth Memorial Hall, Memorial Building, Court Street, Plymouth. 3:30 p. m.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Environment and Music

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

Our concert organizers are giving attention to the cardinal importance of environment and décor in the enjoyment of music. Certain works, more in number than one might think, need to be set in a certain atmosphere to possess their full radiance and to bring to bear on hearers their full force of persuasion. For instance, it is evident that Wagner's works are more moving at Bayreuth than anywhere else and that those of Mozart formerly found at Salzburg exceptionally sentient surroundings. As far as I am concerned, I confess I never fully understood Bruckner's art until I had heard his masterly works performed in the Abbey of Saint-Florian. The same works, performed in the commonplace concert hall of a large city, have never made on me such a powerful impression or roused in me such deep emotional response.

We have had, once more, an opportunity of testing this fact by going these last few days to hear some glorious performances in intelligently chosen settings. Several kilometers from Paris, not far from Chantilly, were organized some orchestral and choral presentations in the Abbey of Royaumont built by Louis IX. It is a splendid edifice, of which a part has survived the gnawing of centuries. The architecture is particularly elegant and pure in line.

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In the splendid refectory an organ has been installed and every summer, very well attended concerts are given. The first concert this season was dedicated to the works of Palestrina and Frescobaldi and to Gregorian chants. The performance of the mass of Pope Marcel was the main attraction. It was given in remarkable style by the Kammerchor of Basle under the direction of Paul Sacher.

It is very difficult to attain for works of that epoch and character an irreproachable style. It is my impression that Paul Sacher has grasped the thought of the religious writers of that period. He suppresses every obtrusive voice effect and lets us hear only a harmonious and well-balanced murmur, a free, easy polyphonic play, with no sense of effort.

The art of Palestrina is above all architectural. Sound rises, smooth and polished as a column. One must refrain from swelling efforts in utterance. It is the blending of vocal parts interlaced with a superior science.

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The Gregorian chant also ought to be presented in this way. One must find in it the lightness of the Oriental arabesques whence it sprang. It is necessary, in interpreting it, to forget our metrical and rhythmic habits. The Gregorian melody should float as lightly as a ribbon untied. It is lively, rapid, of great joyousness. It unfolds in the air as supple as a thread of gossamer which the breeze vibrates.

Some days later, music lovers were privileged to taste analogous emotions by responding to the invitation of a concert society in Versailles. The setting chosen was the chapel of the Chateau. Here again, the setting sang with the performers. We heard an oratorio by Marc-Antoine Charpentier, organ pieces by Nicolas de Grigny, the "Cantique de Racine" by Gabriel Fauré, an unpublished Psalm by Saint-Saëns, the first performance of an "Ave Verum" by Delvincourt, and organ pieces and cantatas of Bach.

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This program was, it is evident, a little overloaded, but it was, from first to last, very interesting. The Psalm by Saint-Saëns, "Super flumina Babylonis," astonished listeners by its nobility and its grandeur. One finds in it, truly, all the skill and elegance in writing of the composer of "Samson." The score calls for solos, choruses, and dramatic recitatives. Its sound formula is curious, for it unites an orchestra, an organ, and a saxophone quartet. It is an extremely fortunate mélange which under the vaulting arches of a religious edifice, creates volumes of sound at once rich and mellow. The harmonies entrusted to the saxophones have a poignant, mournful accent. The impression made by this disclosure was considerable.

Claude Delvincourt in his "Ave Verum" has mixed two slightly contradictory styles. The whole exposition of this motet is done in a disquieted and troubled style. The writer manifestly pays homage to modes of polytonality already a little outmoded. But little by little the writing gains strength and all the concluding passages shine with vocal splendor.

Finally, the works by Bach took possession of the chapel of the Great King with that tranquil mastery, that freedom in the sublime, and that feeling of spaciousness which are the prerogative of the great Cantor. The listeners were struck with the extraordinary power of this style and this writing. Coming after a series of works all extremely interesting and arresting, these magnificent pages seemed suddenly to thrust in the shade all that had preceded. What vigor, what nobility of inspiration and realization!

"Circus Ponies," by Gifford Beal

'Alien Corn' in London

By Harold Hobson

London

In "Alien Corn," now at Wyndham's Theater, Mr. Sidney Howard has attempted to put genius upon the stage. He holds to the theory that in such cases it is simpler to make your genius a musician than a poet or painter. In the same way it is doubtless easier to fly to the moon by rocket than to go there by train.

The prime difficulty about the poet-genius in the theater is that he must spout original verses of some merit; the painter must be provided with original pictures not, at any rate, below the standard of the Royal Academy. But the musician need worry about none of these things. He has only to be set at a piano amongst the works of the acknowledged masters, and all is well.

Or so many playwrights believe. That is why, in the dramas of Noel Coward, Ivor Novello, Keith Winter, and Dodie Smith, the piano is often one of the chief members of the cast. But there is a limit to what it can do. And in general those authors are wrong who think that a chord of Brahms will suggest the touch of a Paderewski or the thought of a Beethoven.

Mr. Howard's Elsa Brandt, for all Miss Margaretta Scott's gallant strumming on the keys, does not, then, give us the immediate sense that she has that in her which will set the world's imagination afire. In her untidy house on the campus of Conway College for Women near Chicago, which for some reason never explained seems to be the Hyde Park Corner of the university faculty, Mr. Howard's exploitation of the direct method of approach suggests no more than that she is an ill-controlled young woman who, whenever in difficulties, likes to make an enormous noise with mechanical assistance.

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Homer, it is said, conveyed the transcending beauty of Helen, not by direct description, but by causing the old men of Troy, as she passed them in the sun on the city walls, to declare it was no wonder the young men went to war for her. Mr. Howard's means of showing the effect of Elsa's genius on others are less happily chosen. For Elsa's desire is to escape from America with her exiled father to Vienna, where she can study in congenial surroundings. To do this she must raise some money. Mr. Howard tries to fit Elsa up with a traveling Conway music scholarship. Now, though it is nowhere directly stated, it is constantly suggested that if Elsa gets this scholarship it will be a great triumph for her.

Conway, be it noted, is not Harvard or Yale, Oxford or Cambridge. At best it is comparable with an English university in the provinces. Even at Oxford the odds against any one person winning a scholarship are not more than 1,000 to one. In the provinces they are very much less. Now, if ten people in a million could write like Shakespeare, Shakespeare would not be a genius. If ten people in a hundred could paint like Titian, Titian would not be a genius. The whole atmosphere induced by this discussion of a scholarship in connection with Elsa Brandt makes it difficult for us to take her outstanding claims seriously.

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Since she is not a particularly attractive character, her story therefore loses interest. One is not deeply concerned whether she will marry the unbalanced young English lecturer (Mr. John Clements) who eventually shoots himself, nor whether she will run away with the son of the college founder (Mr. Hartley Power), nor whether she will ever get back to Vienna with her voluble, but largely incomprehensible, father (Mr. Fritz Valk). Mr. Howard concentrates his efforts on conveying the feeling of genius, and fails. Genius is not to be snared in the sultan's noose of light; nor even in a silver cord.

Ram Gopal and the Kathakali

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The classical Kathakali of southern India is said to have had its origin as far back as 800 B. C. Like other schools of Hindu dancing it presents a three-fold unity, in which hands, feet and eyes all have essential parts. The hand-play and movements—the mime termed "Mudra"—constitute a symbolic language with a vocabulary of over 800 gestures, all of which must be memorized by the dancer. The hands express the meaning, the feet the rhythm. To a Western spectator the importance of the eyes is less obvious, but teachers of the Kathakali stress the necessity of never allowing the hands to escape where the eyes cannot follow them. A gesture intently followed by the eyes gains instantly in significance and effect.

Century after century has enriched and elaborated this gesture-language, which now exacts from those who use it a degree of control and attention that would severely tax even the highly-disciplined, classically-trained dancer of the West, whose vocabulary, in comparison, seems anything but lavish. There are some Western schools, of course, which use an alphabet that appears to be limited to two bare feet, combined, the classical dancers allege, with an unlimited amount of cheek.

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It is scarcely necessary to say that, lacking any knowledge of the Mudras, those who look at Hindu dances see only mere externals, the signs without the meaning. The imagination of Indian audiences, however, is powerfully affected by these symbolic gestures. For them, through "Mudra" alone, it is claimed, an expert Kathakali dancer representing "a terrifying demon" can transform himself into a young and beautiful woman. It is scarcely surprising that at least six years are necessary for a dancer to become proficient in Kathakali.

Uday Shankar, who is well known in London, spent several years in studying Kathakali at Kerala, its ancient home. Now we have just been visited for the first time by Ram Gopal and a small company of dancers and musicians with dances announced as "genuine Kathak and Kathakali of the classical school of Southern India."

His success was immediate, particularly with the professional classical dancers, who are quick to appreciate virtuosity, although it may exemplify technique alien to their own.

To the musician and the artist interested in the traditional art of the ancient East—which, after all, was the cradle of the arts—these performances of Ram Gopal and his company appear to be less Westernized than those lately given by Uday Shankar, less spoilt, to be frank. The true, detached, impersonality of the essentially conventional art of the ancient East, where artists did not "create" to express themselves, was more in evidence.

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It may be pointed out in passing that the art of Egypt and ancient Greece had this "stationary" and hieratic character. It was at Alexandria that, as one writer puts it, art first became "offensively personal." One hopes that Ram Gopal will resist the sophistications of the Western theater, to say nothing of the influence of Western audiences, with whom applause is always cheap. It may be asked: What do audiences applaud, the art or the artist? Have people ever been seen clapping the Elgin Marbles or the Egyptian Sphinx?

Music, drama, and the dance have always been regarded as a unity in India. There, conflicts between music and the dance—as in Massine's so-called Symphonic Ballets—are unknown, and each fits the other like a glove. The surprising thing is that each art seems to preserve its own individual freedom. Perhaps the question of scale, in the sense of relative dimensions, has something to do with it. Ram Gopal's musicians, led by a skilled flute player, Kheshan Dhorda, are few in number, but the range of timbres and rhythm is astonishing.

As an example of beauty attained by utter simplicity and economy of musical means it would be difficult to surpass the number entitled "The Picture of Bodhisattva." One has never experienced a more subtly contrived piece of "atmosphere" in any theater. In a darkened auditorium for a minute or two before the curtain rises the listener becomes aware of the intermittent, measured beat of a distant gong or drum. Then in the twilight of the stage a figure is dimly seen seated on a throne. Gradually the figure becomes the focus for a culminating blaze of golden light in which the hands trace a few symbolic movements. The gold pales and fades into darkness as the curtain slowly falls. Two indeterminate flutes fluttering above and around the bell-like tones of a gong are the only musical accompaniment.

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The effect was surprisingly beautiful and the color would have enchanted Debussy. So also would the music of "Djanger," a Balinese dance, danced by a Javanese, Retna Mohini, and that of "King Klana and Devi Srikandi," in which she was partnered by Ram Gopal. Musical "Impressionism" has long existed in the East and here are two fascinating examples—were they actual gramophone records amplified?

It is not always realized that the "whole-tone" scale borrowed by Debussy from the Russians was really an old Javanese scale. Like an alchemist searching for musical gold he continually brooded over strange scales and exotic timbres. The French have never boxed the arts in separate compartments, and perhaps one reason why their musicians, painters and sculptors have produced so much that is new can be found in their lively interest in the old.

Ram Gopal and his whole company provide Western dancers with an object lesson in rhythm. Outstanding examples were his "Indra" and "Sandhya Nrittya" dances. The last gave the impression of an exciting contest in cross-rhythms—in which bell-anklets played a part—between the dance and its music. But the ensemble remained perfect and the beauty or quality of movement unimpaired. In the East the rhythms of music and the dance fit perfectly and show none of that incompatibility so often manifest in the West. One can only mention Ram Gopal's "Eagle" dance with golden wings, Maya Rani's "Peacock" and "Kite" dances and, one of the best things of the evening, Sohan Lal's dance of the "Storm God," in which there is some extraordinary foot work. The gorgeous costumes and clever lighting are a rich delight to the eye. But perhaps the strongest impression left is the idealism, impersonal almost to anonymity, of these artists and their art, and the sheer beauty with which the strictest aesthetic conventions may be clothed.

Heifetz at the Stadium

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Special interest was lent the appearance of Jascha Heifetz as the soloist of the Stadium Concert of Aug. 7 by the fact that the first Heifetz film, which has been justly praised for the excellence of the recording, was showing at the same time on Broadway. Would or would not the great violinist in person draw such a crowd to the Stadium as he had done repeatedly in the past? The answer is an emphatic yes. Indeed, he drew an even larger crowd than ever before. The attendance was estimated as well up toward the 32,000 mark—only a few hundred short of the Stadium record achieved by the Pons-Kostelanetz combination last month. It looks very much as though the pictured Heifetz had worked to anything but the disadvantage of Heifetz in person.

This test was the popular feature of the third concert of the Stadium's current Beethoven Cycle. The Violin Concerto, with Mr. Heifetz, made the second half of the program whose first half comprised the Overture to "Coriolanus" and the Fourth Symphony. It is quite unnecessary to dwell on the musical and technical finish with which Mr. Heifetz can deal with Beethoven's solo part. That has been told over and over again and in endless detail. Suffice it to say now that on this occasion he played at his very best, and he had the advantage of a remarkably well-adjusted accompaniment directed by Fritz Reiner, who is presiding over the Beethoven Cycle. For the inevitable additional number Mr. Heifetz selected Beethoven's Romance in F.

The entire program was not only of the one-composer variety (which has drawbacks even when that composer is Beethoven), but stuck to one period of the composer's activity. Symphony, concerto, and overture came from the years 1806 and 1807, and the added Romance dates from 1805. In the case of an historical parorama such an arrangement is easily defensible. Otherwise it can't escape the charge of monotony. On the evening in question, fortunately, conductor and orchestra were decidedly in the vein, and the amplification acted better than usual. Thus one could enjoy Mr. Reiner's well-considered readings and the high quality of the execution. Still, for the vast audience it was obviously Heifetz night and little else.

The Beethoven Cycle began on the evening of Aug. 1, when the Overture to "Prometheus" and the Second and Third symphonies were disposed of. Mr. Reiner in this instance won some adverse comment by his persistence—a reasoned persistence—in reversing the order of the second and third movements of the "Eroica." On the following evening the Beethoven Cycle proceeded with the overture to "Fidelio," the First Symphony, the Fourth Piano Concerto (G major), and the Seventh Symphony—a tall order. Neither the conductor nor his men were at their best, partly because of amplificatory vagaries, and the concerto, with Ezra Rachlin as pianist, came in for a performance that was agreeably accurate, but small in scale and dry.

On the evening of Aug. 3 a Gala Swiss Night, having as conductor Rudolf Ganz, a native of Zürich, attracted a disappointingly small audience, for the second half, given over to Swiss folk music and dances, with the aid of gay costumes and alphorns of astonishing length, proved really one of the most entertaining events of the Stadium's summer. The preceding program of Swiss symphonic music, mainly unfamiliar here, commanded respect rather than enthusiasm, in spite of some delightful folk bits in Jean Binet's "Suite of Popular Swiss Songs and Dances" and Hans Huber's genial Overture to the opera "Simplizius."

Poetic Drama in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

When W. B. Yeats conceived the idea of an Irish theater, he visualized it as small and intimate, hidden away in the suburbs—a playhouse where poetic drama should be presented before select audiences. Previous to the opening of the Abbey, such plays were staged under the aegis of Yeats and his colleagues of the Irish Literary Theater, and poetic plays, mostly by Yeats himself, were regularly in the repertory of the Abbey in its early days. This revival of verse drama spread to the United States, England, and Scotland, but it fell more or less into abeyance at its source.

It has been the aim of Austin Clarke, one of Ireland's foremost poets, to restore verse drama in Dublin; and, although not primarily a dramatist himself, he has in the last 10 years written two verse plays, one of which was staged by Hilton Edwards and Micheal MacLiammoir, at the Gate. His third effort, "Sister Eucharia," has now been presented, also at the Gate, by Lord Longford's company.

The play is impressive in its poetic beauty. There are some truly lovely passages, of which perhaps the finest is Sister Eucharia's review of her life before she joined the community. Mr. Clarke has borrowed slightly from T. S. Eliot's "Murder In The Cathedral" by making the minor members of the sisterhood a Chorus. Unfortunately, however, the effect of the rhythm was lost through lack of unison. Such a feature calls for considerable rehearsing, for which, at a theater like the Gate, there is not sufficient time.

Noel Iliff gave the work a simple setting of black drapes and his production, as a whole, was excellent. Where there were faults, one felt that the producer made slight sacrifices theatrically in order to give prominence to the poet's language. The Vision scene (Scene 2) suffered a little at the beginning. This scene should actually have taken place in the chapel, but it was staged in the main corridor, which also served as a setting for the two other scenes. Joan Anderson, as Sister Eucharia, gave a beautiful portrait.

Mr. Clarke's work was followed by the Elizabethan Morality Play, "Everyman," also staged by Noel Iliff. The plays were fitting companions, and served to emphasize that time is nothing to poetry. Peter Copley sounded the depths and brought out all the subtleties of the title part. The dual production was a fitting close to Lord Longford's artistically fine season.

J. J. Hayes

Rockport Art Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The second part of the nineteenth annual exhibition, now on view in the galleries of the Rockport Art Association at the Old Tavern, parallels the first section in interest.

To the fore again are works by Reynolds Beal, Gifford Beal, Ann Brockman, Esther Williams and Susumu Hirota. George T. Le Boutillier, whose abstractions in the last show proved stimulating, is represented by "Stretching Cat," a sketch created by a few telling lines, and an ambitious oil figure composition, "Gatherin' Round the Apple Tree."

To study the two experiments in relation to each other is provocative. In the little cat sketch the artist is basically conscious of movement, and the sense of movement dominates what he puts down on paper. When he turns to the figure, however, and attempts to portray it more or less literally, he at once betrays an inadequate grasp of anatomical structures and resultant body movements. A few quick, deft lines thus may or may not indicate maturity.

Soft pigmental overtones and undertones pervade canvases by Esther Williams, Ann Brockman and Susumu Hirota. "Cape Ann Campers," by Esther Williams, with play of camp fire against afterglow between two great dark trees and across water, using gay little figure suggestions for color accent, points once more to a romantic backward glance in the American art camp, for both in choice of subject matter ("Entracte" by the same painter presents the figure in similar guise) and in general feeling such compositions hark back to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

Ann Brockman, especially in "Sunset, Plum Cove," suggests a Jon Corbino influence in the handling of figures. Conceived as a unified composition, with almost equal interest in figures and their seacoast environment, the study, as a figure aggregate, differs markedly from the Le Boutillier conception. Not anatomy, but paint is of the first interest, and the deft handling of masses in relation to the general compositional flow mitigates against flaw-picking in figure construction. This same preoccupation with relative masses is found in another canvas by Miss Brockman, "Equestrienne."

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Represented by landscape and flower still-life, Susumu Hirota reveals his sensitive approach to color. Especially effective among the landscapes is his "Little River of Gloucester," with the tonal variety of its greens played against the light blue irregularity of the inlet, and snapped to focus by skilfully placed little red house accents, and a foreground dory with two tiny figures.

In the present showing Reynolds Beal is particularly effective in a series of black-and-whites dealing with "Junks and Sampans, Shanghai," and with "Fisherman's Race off Gloucester." Bringing together the sea life of the East and the West is, in itself, an interesting experience, viewed through the eyes of the same artist.

As one passes from canvas to canvas, from the run-of-the-mill marines and harbor scenes to flowers and portraits, one is struck by the absence of a real feeling for movement on the part of many artists. A wave, for example, might be made of concrete, and would be incapable of breaking. Only in a few compositions, notably those by Stanley Woodward, does the sea acquire fluidity. Striking among the water colors is his very active "Making Fast."

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From a standpoint of potential movement, of pent-up energy, there is no composition here more alive than Gifford Beal's "Circus Ponies." Actually little more than a sketch, this study catches the alert tension of sleek, rounded bodies with an interweaving of movements throughout the composition.

The ultra-serious tone of so many of the canvases is broken by Harrison Cady's "A Roadside Mill in the Great Smokies." Touching the country with the brush of a humorist, Cady weaves into his composition an underlying satire.

On a base of huge mountains, denuded of forests and accented only by torn stumps, he introduces grotesque little humans and mules. Whether the intention is purely humorous, or carries a social comment barb, is for the observer to determine. But the canvas piques curiosity and supplies a needed accent of satire.

Excellent, as usual, is the black-and-white section, with sketches by Joseph T. Higgins and William C. McNulty vying for interest with those by Reynolds Beal and George T. Le Boutillier.

Warsaw Museum Holds Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

The uncertainty of the international situation has not interfered with summer art exhibitions in Warsaw. One of the most interesting was a jubilee exhibition in the Zachenta, an art museum with an unusual history, whose name, which may be translated "encouragement," provides the key to the work of the organization.

In 1858 an enterprising group had arranged an exhibition in five rooms which they were able to rent in a prominent location in Warsaw. Their purpose was to bring contemporary Polish art before the Polish people.

In 1900 the society was able to build its own home—the building which it occupies today. Popularly known as the Zachenta, it has become an integral part of Warsaw life.

The Zachenta has lost none of its popularity. Here are to be seen the works of Poland's most famous painters, men who painted what people dared not say. Teachers take their pupils to study history from Matejko's monumental canvases and the smaller but no less valuable ones of Brandt, Chelmonski, and others. Monthly exhibitions show the work of contemporary Poles or collections of modern art from other countries.

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Bay State Legislature: Review of Its Record

(Continued from Page 9)

transferred its powers to the State Public Utilities Commission. However, the Governor was unable to abolish the Division of Smoke Abatement.

Several other divisions were consolidated for economy. Other economies were forced by the Governor through budget vetoes and other proposals. These amounted to $2,370,000.

Public Service:

The drive to bar married women from public service jobs took on serious political aspects this year until clever legislative strategists engineered a Supreme Judicial Court opinion under which the bills were declared unconstitutional.

The much-whispered-about pardon and parole racket was subjected to a special commission investigation which is already resulting in advancement of legislation to tighten the pardon procedure and to prohibit the payment of money to obtain pardons or paroles.

Protests over granting of some pardons gave rise to an unsuccessful movement to abolish the Executive Council or to curtail its powers drastically.

A five-day week for state, municipal and county employees was refused as was a bill granting these employees collective bargaining rights.

Legislation was adopted eliminating lame duck appointments by a retiring Governor and a retiring Mayor of Boston.

Labor:

Although Massachusetts withstood the wave of reaction which other states experienced in labor legislation, organized labor in Massachusetts was particularly resentful of the Governor's failure to force passage of a State Wages and Hours Act as promised, State regulation of private employment agencies (a G. O. P. platform pledge) and other measures. Thus Governor Saltonstall was branded "anti-labor."

However, the Republican-controlled Legislature did bring to a successful conclusion the 20-year drive to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years, and to abolish the employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund.

Not to labor's liking was another measure, approved on the Governor's recommendation, to establish a merit system in unemployment compensation whereby employers with good employment records will be granted rate reductions. Labor feared such a measure would freeze employment to present levels and penalize seasonal industries. Employers stand to save $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually under this measure.

The Governor unnecesarily incurred labor's enmity by proposing abolition of the State Labor Relations Commission for economy reasons. Also the Governor failed to force legislation clarifying the picketing rights of labor.

Proposed ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment was defeated as usual, as was a labor bill for a State fund for workmen's compensation.

On the other hand, granite workers and others subjected to silicosis will be granted protection under workmen's compensation laws by a bill expected to pass establishing maximum rates and forcing insurance companies to insure such workers.

Loopholes in several laws regarding working conditions under which women and minors are employed were tightened and the 48-hour work week law was extended to include women in offices, letter shops and the like.

Civil Service:

Once more the veterans lobby killed legislation to repeal or modify veterans preference in civil service. Some veterans even tried to wipe out age restrictions on civil service positions in favor of veterans.

The Governor forced passage of a bill allowing municipalities to place under civil service officers and employees five years or more in service after an approving referendum. The measure was designed to eliminate the annual flood of special civil service legislation.

State police failed to gain civil service rights, but a bill providing for retirement at 50 years of age at half pay was adopted. Under another bill parking violations are no longer a barrier to civil service appointment.

Education:

Legislative log-rolling prevented adherence to the Governor's demand for the closing of four of the nine State teachers' colleges for economy. Instead, the problem was referred to a study commission.

Proposals for a State University were shunted aside. Similar treatment was accorded a bill to establish a $16,000,000 State fund for equalization of educational facilities in local communities.

Private trade schools were placed under State supervision through a campaign staged by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

Failure of the Mayor of Woburn to provide sufficient funds for operation of Woburn schools resulted in a revision of the State law penalizing such deficiency. The law was made more workable by decreasing the penalty and providing a method through which citizens may appeal deficiencies to the Superior Court.

Legislative refusal to repeal the teachers' oath law provided one of the surprises of the session. The Governor was ready to sign the bill, but the House killed it by a narrow margin. The Legislature also put an end to a bill to exempt from the so-called flag salute law those pupils whose religious scruples bar them from saluting any flag.

"Isms":

The much-criticized commission which investigated various "ism" movements once more failed to obtain legislative approval of its measures designed to prevent growth of "isms." It futilely proposed bills to prohibit advocacy of force or violence to affect political or economic changes, to establish a division of citizenship, or to prohibit libel of races.

Elections:

Repeal of the law permitting all Massachusetts cities except Boston to adopt the City Manager-Proportional Representation system of government was futilely attempted. Another bill to allow election of the Boston City Council by proportional representation also failed.

Compulsory voting was proposed but discarded; but the law against illegal voting was strengthened by setting the minimum jail sentence at six months.

Under another law adopted, minority party participation in State-wide elections will be curtailed while the favorite recent political pastime of placing decoy candidates on the ballot for major positions will be eliminated.

Insurance:

The savings bank life insurance system weathered an insurance company campaign to curtail its activities by limiting to $3,000 the amount of this insurance that may be purchased on any one life.

Supporters of the system agreed to taxation of savings bank insurance at the same rate as private companies.

Insurance companies successfully sponsored a bill licensing and regulating insurance advisers and counselors.

The compulsory automobile insurance system remained unchanged despite the annual attempts to substitute a State fund, flat rates, a merit rating system to reward good drivers and to repeal the law.

Public Utilities:

Public utilities continued to block legislation designed to provide further public control.

Despite Governor Saltonstall's support, the annual drive for public ownership of the Boston Elevated collapsed as usual. Persons demanding seizure of the "El" by eminent domain and advocates of purchase of the common stock nullified each other.

Proponents of municipal ownership unsuccessfully sought lowering of barriers to municipal ownership of lighting plants.

Massachusetts led the way out of the Washington-States deadlock over flood control dams by passage of a bill authorizing Federal construction of dams at four specific sites and granting to the Federal Government exclusive rights on the property. For a time it appeared that power company opposition would block flood control work.

Utility firms fought off attempts to prohibit reconnection charges, to investigate transactions between prominent power companies, to prohibit gas and electric companies to sell appliances and to force electric companies to furnish free light bulbs.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston was defeated in his efforts to establish by law a method to determine the exact cost of gas furnished to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company by its holding company.

State regulation of steam sales for heating and cooking was defeated as well as measures to provide public election of the State Public Utilities Commission. However, a bill to require itemized gas and electric bills was adopted.

Public Health:

Repeal of compulsory vaccination once more was rejected, and advocates of medical freedom were able to defeat legislation compelling persons being married to submit to blood tests. Also defeated was a bill for socialized medicine.

Liquor and Gambling:

Attempts of liquor interests to weaken present liquor laws failed as did other moves to tighten the restrictions. Later closing hour measures and a bill to provide local option voting on the liquor sales question once every four years, instead of biennially as at present, also were rejected.

Prohibition of Christmas Day liquor sales was turned down.

Boston's liquor selling licenses will be gradually reduced in the next few years under another bill adopted.

A drive was made to curtail the powers of the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission or abolish the Board. It was defeated although the Board was accused in some instances of favoring liquor interests.

Although the Legislature failed to succumb to oft-repeated proposals for a State lottery, the General Court remained immune to proposals to repeal legalized betting on horse and dog racing and to place more stringent curbs upon beano games.

Motorists:

While the voters on a 1938 referendum ordered elimination of all special (private) taxicab stands in Boston, an attempt was made to circumvent the new law by allowing special stands outside hotels and inns. The drive failed.

Proposed increased penalties for stealing of automobiles were refused, but the General Court did establish a mandatory suspension of the driving privileges of any persons found guilty of drunken driving resulting in a fatal accident.

Massachusetts refused to follow the lead of other states toward changing the annual registration date for automobiles from Jan. 1 to April 1. Despite promises of additional revenue, insurance company opposition to the plan on the ground that confusion would result from the compulsory insurance law was sufficient to kill the bill.

The General Court adopted laws penalizing fraudulent advertising of gasoline for sale and price cutting, another prohibiting adulteration of gasoline, and a third establishing a $500 fine for violation of the law allowing manufacturers to set minimum retail prices for their branded articles.

Licensing and regulating of overnight camps, cabins, and the like was provided for by the 1939 session.

Judiciary:

The Supreme Judicial Court gained power to order new trials in capital cases on evidence. At present in such cases the Court decided only on points of law.

At the same time jury service for women was denied by the Legislature, which also refused to repeal capital punishment or to provide life imprisonment as an alternative penalty for first degree murder.

Despite the pleas of lawyers, the Supreme Court was not authorized to establish its own rules, now controlled by the Legislature. On the other hand, the power to appoint the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court was transferred from the Governor to the Supreme Court. Under this measure Curley-appointed Edward D. Collins was legislated out of office.

Labor's demand for a Constitutional amendment providing for election of judges was refused.

Prorogation Is Speeded

(Continued from Page 1)

friendly variety. In other words, the Governor may veto the measure, and at the same time have the word passed around that he would not mind the salary increase being passed over his veto.

The supplementary budget must also be adopted before the Legislators pack their bags. As submitted by the Governor this amounts to $3,867,134, which if adopted as the Governor proposed will bring the total two-year appropriations to $153,958,551. This figure does not include the $19,200,000 distributed to cities and towns for local highway purposes.

Compromise on Racing

Prorogation was made possible when the House accepted a Senate compromise on the bill to increase the tax on dog race betting. The Senate adopted a bill providing a 3½ per cent tax on the first $75,000 bet at the tracks each night, 5 per cent on the next $35,000, 6 per cent on the next $30,000 and 7 per cent on all over $140,000. The House accepted it although the House had originally adopted the bill with a 4 per cent tax on the first $75,000. The present tax is a 3½ per cent flat rate.

The dog racing tax measure had tied up the legislature for nearly two weeks. The new measure is expected to bring in $440,000 in increased revenue next year and nearly $200,000 this year.

Protection for Workers

As the Legislature approached its final hours, the House and Senate adopted a labor-opposed measure providing for a merit rating system for employers in unemployment compensation under which the employers will be rewarded by lower contribution rates for maintaining steady employment. The same bill liberalized employee benefits. The employers are expected to save $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 under the measure.

Similarly a bill was approved providing for protection of granite workers and others subjected to silicosis under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Awaiting action in the Senate was a House-approved measure providing for lessening of sewage pollution in Boston Harbor by construction of partial treatment plants at Deer and Nut Islands. The same measure provides for construction of an overflow conduit on the northerly side of the Charles River to eliminate pollution from overflows during storms.

The measure is part of the $24,717,000 program proposed to eliminate pollution in Boston Harbor and tributary streams.

Meanwhile, the Legislature ducked proposals to liberalize the old-age assistance laws by sending the issue to a special commission for study.

While the Legislature was struggling through these bills, the Governor signed another providing for policing of the gasoline industry to prevent price cutting. Under the measure all dealers are licensed.

Bay State Shift In Jobless Plan To Save Millions

Employers of labor in Massachusetts will save from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 annually in contributions to the unemployment compensation fund, it is expected, through the "merit rating" system approved yesterday by the House of Representatives. The measure includes also a number of benefits to employees.

The merit rating plan reduces the contributions which employers must pay, providing they carry their employees on a year-round basis. High merit employers will pay only 0.5 per cent instead of the 2½ per cent in force today.

The House action came after rejection of amendments to decrease or eliminate the two weeks waiting period the jobless must pass through before receiving benefits, another to set a $10 minimum in benefits, and another to make the act apply to employers of one or more workers.

ICC Suspends N. E. Freight Cut

Reductions in less than carload freight rates which the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Railroad had planned to make effective have been suspended by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the roads were notified, following protests from trucking companies.

The proposed rates which in some cases would have reduced present rates as much as 54 cents per hundred pounds, would have become effective between Boston, Portland, Lewiston, Bangor and other points on the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Maine Central Railroad.

The Interstate Commerce Commission notified the roads that it has suspended the proposed interstate rates. A hearing at which both the railroad and the trucking interests will have opportunity to present their cases will be held at a later date.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, August 14

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 14

1:30 p. m. — WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning Preludes	Peerless Trio; Instrumental trio	Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Carrollers; Dudley Carrollers	
8:15					
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song Circle'	"Tone Pictures"; "Tone Pictures"; weather	Weather Service; News Service	"Musical Album"; "Musical Album"	
8:45					
9:00	"From the Organ Loft";	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm.	"Turn Back the Clock"; "Tom Terris";	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"; "Homespun Harmonies"
9:15					
9:30	Aubade for Strings	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm.	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Aubade for Strings				Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Diversions Without Exertion"	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air.			"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	The Kidoodlers	Church Service	Religious service
11:00	'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious service
11:15	'News and Rhythm'	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Major Bowes' Capitol Family	"Southernaires"; male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	
11:45			St. Paul's Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	"Music Hall on the Air;" Robert Weede, baritone; string orchestra	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Hawaiian music		Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake Choir and organ		"On the Job"; vocational guidance program	Italian String music	The Italian Hour
12:45				Italian String music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Organ recital	"Waterloo Junction"; dramatic sketch	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist	Continental Varieties	Religious program		Portuguese Hour
1:30	Walberg Brown's Strings	Continental Varieties	News Service; "Sunday Symphonette"	Harp soloist; "Concert miniatures"	Portuguese Hour
1:45					Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Action"; drama	National High School Orchestra	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt Fanny's"; variety	Concert Orchestra; Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:15					"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Going South with Clyde Barrie	"Treasure Trails of Song"	University of Chicago Round Table	The Manhatters; orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45				News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Howard Barlow, conductor	Eastern Grass Courts Tennis Championships	Chautauqua Symphony Or.; Albert Stoessel, conductor; Georges Miquelle, cellist	Drama and music; Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15					Irish Minstrels
3:30		News; "Moonlight Sonata"		Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45				Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	'So . . . You Think You Know Music!'	"Sunday Vespers"	Talk from Warsaw	Westminster College Choir; organ	Ambassadors of Song
4:15	Syncopation Piece	"Sunday Vespers"	"Rangers Serenade"		Sheiah Kalis' Choir
4:30	Syncopation Piece	Lucerne, Switzerland, Music Festival	"The World is Yours"; dramatization	"Hymn of Rest"; maritime hymns and songs	Sheiah Kalis' Choir
4:45	Syncopation Piece				Dance Tunes
5:00	Columbia's Country Journal	News from Washington	"Hall of Fun"; variety program	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15		Glen Miller's Orchestra		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	Choral program from N. Y. Fair	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45		"Letters Home"		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	Soap Box Derby from Akron, Ohio	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ	"Summertime Concert"	News Service
6:15		Speaker; music		"Summertime Concert"	Music; baseball
6:30	"Gateway to Hollywood"; variety	"Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Dramatisation
6:45			Baseball comment	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Dramatisation
7:00	'People's Platform'; informal discussion	Hugh Gibson, talk	"The Aldrich Family"; comedy; music	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15	"Musical Playhouse"; songs; or.	"Popular Classics"		CBC Singers	Dinner Concert
7:30		"Cottingham's Last Banshee"; drama	Penton Brothers Orch.	Dick Jergen's Orch.	McLeod Troubadours; Martinez Tango Orch.
7:45			Penton Brothers Orch.	Sport Comment	
8:00	"The Adventures of Ellery Queen	NBC Orchestra; Isler Solomon, conductor	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; Nelson Eddy; Jean Blondell; orchestra	"Design for Melody"; concert orch.; vocalists	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:15				Goldman Band Concert	
8:30	"The Adventures of Ellery Queen	NBC Orchestra; Isler Solomon, conductor		Goldman Band Concert	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:45					
9:00	Summer Hour; Francia White; J. Melton; Sally Jo Nelson; orchestra.	J. Ameche; G. Page in "Recipe for Romance"	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; "American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"; "Old-Fashioned Revival"; "Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Melodies of the Music Masters"; "Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:15		Walter Winchell; Irene Rich; sketch			
9:30					
9:45					
10:00	"The Alibi Club"; "The Alibi Club"; R. V. Kaltenborn; Army Maneuvers	News; Grant Park Concert; "Cheerio"; talk; music; "Cheerio"; talk; music	National Symphony Or.; Rudolph Ganz, cond.	"Good Will Hour"; "Good Will Hour"; "Good Will Hour"; "Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents; Bert Hirsh Presents; News Service; "Pages From the Classical Album"
10:15					
10:30			National Symphony Or.; Rudolph Ganz, cond.		
10:45					
11:00	News; music	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan	
11:15	Count Basie's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Field's Orchestra	
11:30	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	
11:45	Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama; music	"Mary Marlin" sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Cowboy Band	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Sally's Sallies"	"Smiley and Lucky"
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian String Music	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	George Wheeler, tenor
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"		"George and Dixie"	Everett Hoagland's Or.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Sports reports	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization	"Manhattan Melodies"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports comment	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	Swingtime Trio	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Classical Album"
2:45	Enoch Light's Or.		Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Poetic Strings"	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30	"Poetic Strings"	U. S. Marine Band	"Pepper Young's Family"	Government reports	Sport reports
3:45	"Poetic Strings"	Weather; News	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	"Melody Weavers"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30	"Melody Weavers"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45	Sport Comment	Club Matinee; variety	"Midstream"; sketch	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Song Sweets"; Louise	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer	Florea, soprano; orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport Comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Tennis summaries	"Dinner Dance"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendesvous'	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15	Maxine Sullivan		Luther-Layman Singers	Talk; music	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger" dramatic sketch	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45		Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Summary of 76th Congress	Order of Adventures; true tall tales	"Dick Tracy"; children's sketch	"20th Century Music"	"Melodic Moods"
8:15				"20th Century Music"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Tom Howard and George Sheldon	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.	Ace Brigade's Orch.	"Mother's Musical Album"
8:45		"True or False"		Ace Brigade's Orch.	
9:00	"Man About Hollywood"	"Magic Key"; Rodgers Sisters; Ed "Archie" Gardner; Cal. Stoopnagel; orchestra	"Double L Q."; quiz program	Paul Decker's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.		"Pot of Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Author, Author!" literary game	"Classical Album"
9:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.				"Classical Album"
10:00	"Our Leading Citizen"; premiere	Duke Ellington's Or.	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	News Commentator	Dance Parade
10:15		Duke Ellington's Or.		Zinn Arthur's Orch.	Marie Chandler's Orch
10:30	Grant Park Concert	National Forum; Hugh Hammond Bennett	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"; Henry Weber's Orches-	News Service
10:45			Dance Orchestra		Bill Pontaine's Orch.
11:00	Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Lionel Hampton's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30	Army Maneuvers at Manassas, Va.	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Or.	News Service

News of the Stage

The Theater Guild has completed negotiations with Eddie Dowling for the production of William Saroyan's new play, "The Time of Your Life," which will be presented to Guild subscribers as part of the twenty-second New York subscription season. Mr. Dowling will appear in a leading role and the production will be under the supervision of Theresa Helburn, Lawrence Langner, and Mr. Dowling.

According to present plans, "The Time of Your Life" will be sent on a preliminary road tour in October, probably to one or more of the six Guild subscription cities out of town, prior to the New York opening.

* * *

"Scandals" Monday

Six carloads of scenery and the stage crew arrive Sunday morning, and a special train with the cast and chorus of the latest edition of George White's "Scandals" reaches Boston Sunday night, preparatory to the opening of the revue Monday evening at the Shubert Theater, where it will remain for two weeks before moving on to the Alvin Theater for the Broadway premiere.. The new "Scandals" is in two acts and 30 scenes. The cast of more than 100 is headed by Willie and Eugene Howard, the Three Stooges, Ben Blue, Ella Logon, Ann Miller, and Raymond Middleton.

Ann Miller

In George White's "Scandals," which opens at the Shubert Boston, Monday night, and on Broadway two weeks later.

Wiscasset's Open House

(Continued from Page 9)

pealed the following year, the ensuing War of 1812 completed the ruin to Wiscasset's wharves and fleet.

Tradition of Traditions

In a town of traditions, Open House Day itself has become a tradition. Hostesses in costume welcome visitors into their exquisite parlors as graciously as their ancestors entertained in 1800. The very finest possessions of furniture, glass, china, pewter, silver, rare volumes, prints, dresses and all the things that denoted fine living are displayed for the visitor. In most houses nearly all the rooms may be entered. Tea in the gardens or on the terrace of the Metcalf House high on the hill overlooking the harbor and the Sheepscott is an event eagerly awaited by the many who return year after year.

Facing the Common, the courthouse which is still in use contains the oldest recorded deeds in the country. Here the mighty Daniel Webster pleaded cases, land disputes, and on hot summer days when the windows were open his stentorian voice quickly gathered a crowd on the common.

Returning visitors will welcome the opening for the first time of the Warland House on the outskirts of town.

Things Not to Miss

One should not miss the staircase in the Nickels-Sortwell House, the wallpaper and fireplaces in the Marean House, the early spinet in the White mansion, the fine pewter in the Chase House, the paneling in the Taylor-Hubbard House, the collection of ship pictures in the Tucker House, the Johnson dictionary in the Lennox House, the silver in the Rafter House, and the early authentic children's furniture in the Metcalf House. All these places contain a wealth of other antiques.

Open House Day is the result of a co-operative effort on the part of the townspeople. No money is expended on administrative salaries. Those most responsible for the more recent successful Open House Days are: Miss Frances Sortwell of Washington, D. C., and Wiscasset; Carl Larrabee, Carroll T. Berry, and Mrs. D. F. Day, all of Wiscasset.

Hostesses for the event include Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell and Mrs. Parker E. Marean of Cambridge; Mrs. Sewall Metcalf and Mrs. Foster S. Kellogg of Boston; Mrs. Williams Lienau, Mrs. Alvin Duer, and Miss Judith Chase of New York; Mrs. Grant Rafter of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Frederick Crockett who has just returned from the Dennison-Crockett Expedition to New Guinea; Mrs. C. W. Leslie of Wellesley Hills, and Miss Jane Philbrick of Milwaukee.

Hostesses from Wiscasset and near-by Sheepscott include: Mrs. Seaver Warland, Miss Helena Bellas, Mrs. Richmond L. White, Mrs. H. W. Webb, Mrs. W. P. Robert, Mrs. A. H. Lennox, Miss Alice Taylor, Mrs. Joseph Hubbard, Mrs. Janet Berry, Mrs. Alice Kennedy, Mrs. Paulince C. Saunders, Mrs. J. P. Tucker, and Mrs. Freeman Southard.

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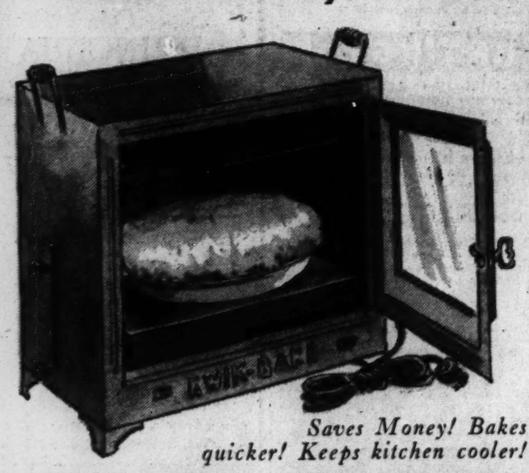

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THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Dad Had Faith in Us Children To Do Our Best

He Sought Out Our Abilities, and While Playing With Us Taught Us Character

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dad had faith in us children. We never have been much worse or any better than very average. But Bea could copy pictures that she saw—girls' heads, a symbolic figure. Sometimes the pictures even looked like people we knew. She had a "feeling" for line and color. And Dad was sure she could be an artist. He would stand beside her as she drew, encouraging, admiring. He praised the finished product and showed off her accomplishment to close friends.

Gordon had a "sense" of rhythm. His singing voice would be a respectable addition to spontaneous group singing at a party, perhaps. He could dance well, and he had had some music lessons. He certainly did hate to practice his music, though, and I used to wonder where Dad got the patience to urge him along. He would ask Gordon to play his favorite pieces, remark on any improvement, show his pleasure when Gordon made the school band or sang in the choir. Oh, Dad could tell Gordon a thing or two when necessary, but most of the time he used the gentler tactics. He had always been shy in spite of his jolly laugh and friendly ways, and I know he hoped that those talents of his son's would make the boy popular with his young friends and that they would give him the poise and charm that Dad felt he had lacked.

Patience And Interest

He even tried to find some hidden "gift" in me. If I were in a little school play or speech contest he made suggestions for improving my interpretations. He read the other parts while I memorized mine. As I went ahead in school, he would discuss business and current political topics related to my subjects and oppose my arguments with just as much force as though my opinions mattered.

And it was not only in great expectations—always unfulfilled—that Dad had faith. Unknowingly he was always giving us a boost, spurring us on a bit in the most trivial ways. One of my most vivid memories is of a conversation between Mother and Dad which I overheard when I was four or five years old. I was poky about dressing myself and I asked Mother to help me with some buttons. Mother is a realist, as mothers have to be, and she probably knew I could do that myself, and maybe that I was playing for attention or being naughty. Anyway, after she closed the door into the other room I heard her say in sheer exasperation, "I don't believe that child will ever know anything." And Dad answered, "Now give her a little time, Lillian, and you'll be surprised at what she'll do one of these days." He believed in me! That was no major turning point in my life any more than hundreds of similar incidents were, but I've never forgotten it.

It seems a bit odd, too, that to this day whenever I evaluate as good or bad, anything I do, I think of Dad. Yet, he certainly was not given to moralizing and I never even remember his saying much about right and wrong. His "I wouldn't do that if I were you, Sis," meant more than another's preachments and scoldings. He trusted my judgment, so I could accept his.

Paradoxically enough, the few really big disappointments that his children have brought him never seemed to bow him in the least. We had the feeling that he would not be easily overwhelmed or shocked. It has been a part of his philosophy that everyone should begin with things as they are and better them as he can. Dad's hopes for us soared the highest, but he could accept the least without bitterness.

A Child's Great Needs

Dad gave us love and a sense of security. We worked with him and he played with us. We helped him make the gardens; we read names and figures from big ledgers as he made reports. He read poetry to me and taught me to waltz. He sang to us until he lost the tune entirely and then he would whistle from there on. All three of us did gymnasium "stunts" together.

Along the way, he may have been teaching us all that he could, and trying to train our minds and characters. If the good time we had really was secondary to these nobler aims, it was the best kind of teaching I have ever known. Even developing mind and character was fun with Dad, because he believed you could do anything and he was sure that you would be as good as you knew how to be.

F. H. P.

Egan Photo Service

It Is Never Too Early to Learn to Make Music Together

This highly informal little rhythm band at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, Mass., illustrates the enlightened teaching that children (and grown-ups) may have in music today. The old grind which used to turn children away from music has been done away with. Practice, yes, but it is now part of a richer musical activity, and the child is helped to realize the place of practice in good musicianship. The rhythm band can give children the thrill and satisfactions which come from ensemble playing, even though among the group there may be few who can play instruments. Keeping time together, following the music and coming in at the right beat, co-operating to bring about a harmonious whole—these are a few of the fruits. Everyone in this little group is taking part, even to the little one who turns the pages for the small pianist. Longy has classes and private work for all ages, training students for professional careers or just for their joy of making music. By special arrangement it also co-operates with Radcliffe College.

Short Jobs But Genuine Teach Youngsters Co-operation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many little things children may do around the house that will give them a sense of co-operation and responsibility and train them to use their hands and heads. It is not wise to "make work" for children, for this has an artificial effect, but one can plan authentic, satisfying short jobs that need to be done, then see that the children do them carefully and well. Insist on a standard that makes each finished job an achievement and give praise where it is due.

No matter where you live or in what circumstances, there is something to be done for somebody. The following suggestions may help: clean silver, keep rubbers and overshoes clean and shining, set the table, wash a chair or stool, wash toys, arrange flowers, water plants, dust books, put magazines in order, collect newspapers in pile for disposal, mark boxes to contain certain articles to be put away, straighten drawers in pantry, bureau, or desk, wash mirrors, cut stamps from old envelopes for someone who is collecting them, put snapshots in album, and sharpen pencils.

A Better Chance for the Country Child

How can we improve our rural schools? "By legislation to provide federal aid," is the conclusion announced in a pamphlet written specially for rural parents, published by the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

Titled "A Fair Start in Life for the Country Child," the booklet is described as "A heart to heart talk with those who love the freedom of farm and village, and who wish to rear their children in country neighborhoods." It is the first of a series of pamphlets which will set out the findings and proposals of a committee last year appointed by the N. E. A. to study the living conditions, salaries, and qualifications of 11,000 rural schoolteachers, in an effort to get a true picture of rural school conditions, so they might come to a clear understanding of what can be done.

Enriching Country Life

"It is the hope of the nation's teachers who present this booklet that full educational opportunities may be extended to small communities, enriching still further the natural advantages enjoyed by boys and girls who live close to the soil," the publication states, claiming that there is no reason why these opportunities should not be extended to the country if the people—especially the people of farm and village—wish to have them.

"There are two sides to the problem of improved educational opportunities for country youths," explains Dr. Frank W. Cyr, of Teachers College, Columbia University, who was a member of the committee which conducted the study. "First of all it is our responsibility to provide better training for those young people who wish to remain in the country so that they may work and live more successfully on the farm and in the village. In addition, since not enough children are born in the city to replace their parents there is likely always to be a movement from the country to the city, and rural youngsters must also have the possibility of schooling which will fit them to be city dwellers if they choose. For this reason the city has a stake in the country schools and though they will bear the burden of federal aid to rural schools, they too will be the gainers."

Encourage Effort

Educators who worked on the study predict that it will serve to stimulate effort toward improvement of rural school conditions. Dr. A. R. Mead, of the University of Florida, points out that while the study showed many discouraging conditions, the last 20 years have brought outstanding developments such as higher standards required of rural schoolteachers, increased agricultural training, community high schools in the country. "These things show that improvement is possible if the various states mean to have it," Dr. Mead declares. "It is up to us to rouse them."

"The pamphlets are full of suggestions for enriching the lives of rural children," says Miss Kate V. Woffard, of State Teachers College, Buffalo, New York. "It is the hope of the N. E. A. that many rural parents will see them." Cost of the pamphlets is 10 cents each.

An Art School in a Polish Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw, Poland

The town of Krzemieniec, in the province of Volhynia of eastern Poland, is famous for a school which has become a center of culture and learning that has made and is still making great contributions to Polish life.

Near Krzemieniec is the large and beautifully located castle of Wisnieowiecki. In this ancient castle each summer the art department of the Krzemieniec Academy takes its students. This year there are 180 in the summer course, among them teachers of art in the elementary and higher schools throughout the country, working under the direction of well known Polish painters and sculptors.

These 180 students are divided into six groups, one of which consists of students of previous years who return to Wisnieowiecki for the five weeks summer association with members of their profession and to keep in close touch with current trends. With the opening of the course there was an exhibit of work of the artists who are giving the lectures and conducting the classes. During the term there are three more exhibits—one of the professors' work and two of work done by the students during the summer. The students through their committees organize the use of the evening hours, providing social life and lectures illustrated by lantern slides on the history of art.

The art school and the music school, which is conducted in the summer at Krzemieniec, grow each year in popularity. These, with the Vatican Culture and Art School's in Gdynia, Wisla, and Zakopane, offer opportunities for combining vacation and cultural and professional advancement in congenial surroundings and atmosphere which are being eagerly accepted by Polish teachers and professional people.

Progressive Schools Of the Past

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most fascinating articles that has come our way is the section of Porter Sargent's preface to his current handbook, "Private Schools," which he has entitled, Progressive Schools of the Past. Modern progressive education has pretty generally won an accepted place, at least in the United States; but even so, we could wish that many educators and parents may read this article if only to realize more thoroughly that progressive education is as old as Socrates, and that far-seeing leaders have emerged in every age standing for much the same principles of education as the progressives do today. Mr. Sargent's articles in these annual handbooks are always provocative, and usually are refreshingly new approaches to familiar subjects. Following the above-mentioned article, which is only one of many in the 160-page section of editorial comment to the handbook, are articles showing the evolution of the private school and college in its various aspects.

The handbook itself is a descriptive list of private schools of every sort, arranged under various classifications for the purpose of serving parents and educators who are choosing private schools for the children and young people in their charge. An invaluable book of its kind. It also includes a list of educational periodicals, supply houses, organizations, and other useful information. "A Handbook of Private Schools," by Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston; $5.

M. J. T.

Homemade Playhouses

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Michigan

Dear Editor:

The discussion of playhouses, especially at this vacation season, being one of great interest to me, I should like to tell of some we have had or enjoyed that were most successful.

Did you ever build a morning-glory house? We had one that was fine. Dad erected a center pole, some 8 or 10 feet high, and four corner poles about 5 feet high, with thin strips connecting. Morning-glory seeds were sowed thickly around the outside and as soon as they were up, we children strung up the strings, from pegs driven into the ground up to the thin strips and thence to the center pole. The playhouse was about 7 feet square and of course was somewhat sunny until the vines grew high, but we had such fun helping to make it and used it until late autumn. This might be carried out with hardy vines and left from year to year.

One of our friends had a handy carpenter put up a frame for a playhouse about 8 by 6 feet. The roof was covered with canvas and the sides with white mosquito netting. This was kept under a large apple tree and was most enjoyable for sewing doll clothes and playing house during the hot summer months.

Of course the boys wanted a hut to play in. We used some large packing boxes one year. These they papered inside with wallpaper and we placed them on the back of the lot under some large bushes. Another year they used a fishing shanty in which they put a large window. We allowed them to use the little camp stove in the fall to roast weiners and marshmallows. Boys from 12 to 15 like to play they are pioneers, and ours would sit in the hut by the light of an old lantern and exchange stories of adventures, imaginary or real.

(Mrs.) V. A. P.

Pantry Games

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In cold months or on rainy days when a child cannot enjoy a sandbox out of doors, he may have the same kind of fun in the house by playing with beans, rice, dried peas, seeds, and tapioca. Put a pound of rice in an old dish or pan, give the child a big spoon and a muffin pan and he will have a jolly time shoveling the rice into the little compartments. An old strainer or sieve, boxes of various sizes, old cups and pans will be useful for this activity. The child will enjoy putting the seeds in little piles in a plate, heaping a cup with peas, rolling beans down an inverted pan to a dish, or making designs on a paper with the tapioca. These foods do not cost any more, if as much, as a toy and will provide many happy hours of play indoors.

A Saturday Column

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McNutt in 'Santa Claus Role' Appeals for Liberal Vote

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Paul V. McNutt has outlined terms on which he would like to run for President, in his first political speech since his return to Washington, elevation to high Federal office, and the opening of his campaign by his capable Indianapolis, Ind., headquarters.

Talking to the same Young Democrats to whom the President declared his intention of opposing the Party nominee if he be conservative or straddler, Mr. McNutt sought to establish his own qualifications as a liberal and hence as a nominee whom the President could support.

Mr. McNutt's platform is in two different parts. First, he outlined in vague and familiar oratorical terms his definition of liberalism. It was a definition to which few would offer reservations, so general were its terms and sound its homilies. He did, it is true, speak of using "the power of Government both to regulate and to stimulate private enterprise." But he also condemned the theory—voiced by New Dealers before the National Monopoly Committee—that the Nation has reached economic maturity, and he said in tones reminiscent of any chamber of commerce that "this country is bursting with pent-up energy." Hence Mr. McNutt's general remarks, like those of most political candidates, could be interpreted about as you please.

Poses as Santa Claus

But, second, he applied his theory of liberalism directly to his own functions in the Federal Security Agency. Here it was a different story. He spoke for a Government doing much for the under-privileged, spoke as the dispenser of help to youth through the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration, help to the elderly and the unemployed through the Social Security Board, help to middle groups through various other offices under his purview.

Thus, to be somewhat cynical, Mr. McNutt showed all the aspects of a political candidate: he paid his tribute to "liberalism" and he advanced his credentials as Santa Claus. On the serious side, of course, what is cynically called Santa Claus also refers to noble and important social reforms. But Young Democrats are thinking more about politics than they are about humanitarianism.

Moreover, Mr. McNutt pointed to a specific enlargement of the program under his supervision, a field which is shaping up as one of the New Deal's trump cards in next year's campaign. He said: "The social security system is, of course, incomplete. It will be strengthened and enlarged often in the years to come. As it stands today it contains obvious gaps which undoubtedly will be filled in the near future. I refer, for example, to provision for economic loss due to disability and for public health and medical care."

Medical Insurance

Already on the New Deal docket, with Mr. McNutt cast as crusader-in-chief, is a big campaign for medical insurance and a long step toward socialized medicine. This, so to speak, is 1940's "rabbit out of the hat." Mr. McNutt's reference to it in his speech was significant, for it is calculated by New Deal strategists that they will have a new, interesting, appealing bit of campaign argument in this proposal.

The former Indiana Governor could hardly have spoken more like a candidate. There was even a Rooseveltian touch, as when he concluded: "We have gone a long way toward making good the ideals of Jefferson, and, with the faith and persistence of true liberals, we shall go still further. This is not the end; we shall move forward!"

But will President Roosevelt agree that Mr. McNutt is a "true liberal"? Or will he conclude that he himself is the only simon-pure nominee? Will he heed the third-term cries which came forth abundantly from the Young Democrats, including as they do so many Federal office-holders? That is the riddle left by the two chief Pittsburgh declarations—the President's and Mr. McNutt's. It may at least be concluded that the Hoosier is still in the running, and in the running as a pro-New Deal humanitarian liberal, making the most of the wide range of functions—in close touch with the greatest voting groups—which the President gave to him.

Appeal to Conservatives

What will conservative Democrats say to this alliance? Will they be persuaded by such phrases as this of Mr. McNutt: "We liberals of today reject, alike, class warfare and class distinction. . . . A most pressing task of liberalism today is to make our economic machine turn out the abundant production of which it is capable. . . . We modern liberals have no patience with those who bemoan that the days of opportunity are gone. As long as we were growing our civilization had to be spread rather thin; now that geographical expansion has slackened, we have a chance to spread it thicker and richer."

These sentiments are all aimed to appeal to conservatives. Mr. McNutt, as he has often frankly avowed, makes his approach as a compromise candidate. He believes Party factions can be united. What concessions he will have to make, what quantities of water he will decide to carry on both shoulders, may test the success of his campaign. But with this speech, his program is under way.

Cheers of Young Democrats Launch Draft-Roosevelt Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

crats obviously were against a third-term declaration for Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Lee declared that popular demand today was for the President to again raise his standard.

"The drums of public opinion are sounding a long roll," he declared. "Now is the time to unleash the dogs of democracy and set them baying on the trail of the Wolf of Wall Street; now is the time to unsheath the sword of human rights.

"Now is the time to raise the banner of Roosevelt for 1940."

Draft Movement Launched

Delegates leaped to their feet and cheered, staging a huge demonstration, when Senator Lee demanded the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for a third term and called for a draft movement of the two-times President.

Impetus also was given to the third-term movement when Robert H. Jackson, United States Solicitor General, declared the popular demand for the President to run again was "the people's answer to efforts of reactionary politicians to eliminate the Roosevelt ideas for the 1940 campaign and nominate candidates of both parties who are opposed to them." He held the demand for Mr. Roosevelt's third-term candidacy arose not only out of personal loyalty to him and his ideals, but also out of the apprehension that the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt was their only chance to express themselves for a continuance of his social philosophies, "which they regard as the vital issue of American democracy today."

Guffey Sounds Plea

Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, who has been urging a third term for President Roosevelt, reiterated his plea and declared the Democratic Party could not hope to win in 1940 save on the issue of the New Deal.

This was echoed in effect by John B. Kelly, Chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic machine, who declared the New Deal Administration was "restoring what had broken down."

Audrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration, came out strongly for the relief spending program, and, by inference, criticized members of Congress, who voted to cut relief appropriations. Critics of the billions of dollars spent for relief were not, he declared, willing to take the responsibility for letting the men and women on relief starve, but made the excuse for their action that there was politics in relief.

Some Mistakes

There might be just criticism of the Roosevelt Administration for not going far enough in its rehabilitation program, he said, adding that he agreed with opponents of the New Deal that the Administration had made some mistakes.

"We have not done enough," Mr. Williams continued. "Too often we have not had enough courage to enact adequate measures to meet the needs. We have never spent enough money in behalf of the unemployed; we have never spent enough on housing; we have not gone far enough in the regulation of our industrial structure."

While every speaker evoked an enthusiastic demonstration from delegates, it was Senator Barkley who caused them to register the crescendo of enthusiasm.

Pride in Program

The gentleman from Kentucky stressed that he was not before the convention to defend the New Deal program, not to apologize, not to retreat, but to proclaim and to express his infinite pride in the Administration program "for benefit of the American people."

"We have restored our Government to the people," he declared. "Let us perpetuate that resoration."

Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, again declared he would not be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination should President Roosevelt seek a third term.

Soviet-Japanese Pact Signed On Sakhalin Fuel

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Government announced yesterday that Russian oil workers and Japanese concessionaires had signed a collective agreement in Northern Sakhalin Island where a bitter dispute arose between Moscow and Tokyo over operation of the important fuel supply sources.

The announcement, made through Tass, Soviet official news agency, said the agreement provided for a 15 per cent wage increase and other benefits for the workers.

The dispute took a serious turn July 21 when a Naval Ministry source in Tokyo said Japanese warships were assembling in northern waters as a result of a Soviet threat to confiscate the Japanese concessions on the island, which is half Japanese and half Russian.

U. S. Resources Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—Extension of the Congressional investigation of the Nation's phosphate resources to potash and related minerals was authorized in a bill signed today by President Roosevelt.

Two Huge Dams Well Under Way In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12—Construction is proceeding on schedule on two of the huge dams being erected by the Federal Government in Western Pennsylvania's flood control program, Col. W. E. R. Covell, of the United States Army Engineers Corps, disclosed today.

The Tionesta Dam, a $9,400,000 project, is now 60 per cent completed, while the $4,600,000 Crooked Creek Dam, between Kittanning and Indiana, is 65 per cent finished, Colonel Covell said.

Although work on the Crook Creek project is expected to end with its completion this fall, construction operations at Tionesta are to cease for the winter about Oct. 1. They will be resumed in May, 1940, according to Army engineers.

The Tionesta Dam will be capable of impounding 177,000 acre feet of water, or enough to cover 177,000 acres to a depth of one foot. When filled, this reservoir will extend 18 miles up the Tionesta Valley.

Meanwhile, work was started recently on the $6,870,000 Mahoning Dam at Dayton, in Armstrong County, and bids were to be opened soon on the $5,700,000 Loyalhanna Creek reservoir.

At Johnstown, twice devastated by floods, three units of a $7,600,000 channel improvement project are under construction, while bids will be asked on a fourth within three weeks, according to the district offices of the Corps of Engineers. Channels of the Conemaugh River and Stony Creek, Johnstown's twin streams, are being deepened to relieve flood dangers.

The Army also has undertaken preliminary work on five other proposed reservoirs — French Creek, Red Bank, Upper Allegheny, Conemaugh, and Youghiogheny.

Japanese Claim Americans Safe In Kaifeng Area

PEIPING, China, Aug. 12 (AP)—A Japanese Army spokesman said today a telegram from an American missionary at Kaifeng indicated that misunderstandings were responsible for reports that Americans there were in difficulties.

He said the communication, signed by the Rev. Francis Clougherty of Swissvale, Pa., stated that among missionaries driven from Kaifeng by the anti-British campaign were Canadians who usually referred to America as their home.

When the Canadians departed, announcing they were going home, this probably led to reports of anti-American activities in Kaifeng, the spokesman said.

American authorities, however, were still trying without success to communicate with the Rev. Mr. Dougherty, a representative of American Benedictine Catholics, and other Americans at Kaifeng.

[Likewise, American diplomatic and consular officials at Chungking, Hankow, Shanghai, Tsingtao, and Tientsin had failed to penetrate the mystery of the reported detention of the Americans.]

Meteors

(Continued from Page 1)

night. But one doesn't need to look in that direction especially, since Perseids can be seen in all parts of the sky. They have a way of coming in groups rather than singly, so if one crosses your field of vision, watch closely and perhaps a half dozen or more will follow.

Millions Every Day

Some 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 meteors are said to collide with the earth's atmosphere every 24 hours. Some place the figure at 1,000,000,000 (or more) based on estimates made by watchers with the Byrd Antarctic expedition.

One wonders why they don't do more damage. A mass of molten iron struck in Siberia in 1908, flattening and burning the timber for miles around. Another is believed responsible for Meteor Crater, Arizona, and giants weighing several tons have been found all over the world. On rare occasion one hears of property being damaged by them but there is no authentic record of a meteor ever striking a person. Our 100-miles of atmosphere is our protection. Meteors are traveling so fast that as soon as they strike the atmosphere they begin to oxidize or burn up.

At Harvard, astronomers have timed meteors at 50 miles a second. In some 540 studies of very bright meteors, Dr. Peter Millman at David Dunlap Observatory, Toronto, Canada, found that about half exhibited long luminescent dust trails remaining visible for periods ranging from one minute to several hours after the meteor itself had faded or burned out. The heights of the trains ranged from 6 to 80 miles, with the higher figure exhibiting the most observations.

Meteors' Age Fixed

Meteors are not so old according to geologists. Estimates based on intricate examinations with microscope, chemistry, and spectroscope show them no older than the earth. The most conclusive tests have been analyses of their helium and radium contents, disintegrated products of uranium whose rate of disintegration is known.

Are there living organisms on meteorites? Is this how earth received the low forms giving rise to "primordial ooze" supposed to have been the ancestry of all plots and animals? Some astronomers and geologists say yes. Some biologists say "impossible."

London Floating Large Loan For New Zealand's Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—New Zealand's combined need of financing a heavy arms program, of meeting a £17,000,000 foreign debt next January, and of carrying out the reforms of the present Socialist Government have concentrated attention upon the £17,000,000 five-year conversion loan now being floated here for the New Zealand Government. The Dominion's arms problem has already been partially met by £5,000,000 credit granted by the British Government, in addition to £4,000,000 granted in export credits.

Because of a regularly unfavorable balance of trade, commercial borrowing has always played an essential part of the national economy of New Zealand. Under normal conditions the unfavorable trade balance would be corrected by the granting of relatively small import credits by London bankers, who look upon the Dominion as a safe field for investment.

This year, however, the extraordinary expenditures for defence and debt services have not only depleted the stock of foreign exchange reserves of the Dominion, but have raised the amount that must be borrowed to such a figure that London has not been too ready to grant fresh loan money. Even after the arrangements for the conversion loan had been negotiated last month by New Zealand's Finance Minister Walter Nash, it was by no means certain that the British investor would readily subscribe the necessary amount, particularly since an active campaign has been launched against the New Zealand Government by the leaders of Federation of British Industrialists who charged that the policies of "state socialism and self-sufficiency" of the present Labor Government made investment in New Zealand unsafe.

Control System Criticized

The British industrialists object to price and production control by the Government, to the nationalization of public utilities, and to the enlarged scope of social legislation, but what has affected them most is the introduction and subsidization of secondary industries.

The industrialization program was adopted by the New Zealand Government in an effort to provide gainful employment for everyone in the Dominion and also to decrease the need for imports.

Whereas previously New Zealand imported from other parts of the British Empire almost all the finished goods needed, these are now being to some extent manufactured locally from imported semi-manufactured products or raw materials.

The result of the Government's policy has been to increase greatly the wage and living standard in New Zealand, but it has been found difficult to decrease the necessity for imports, because with their newly acquired purchasing power the people are demanding even more imports, particularly luxury articles. At the same time exports from New Zealand have not increased.

Investment Value Analyzed

As no country can import much more than it exports over a long period of time, the Government has found it necessary to restrict imports. Some luxury articles have been banned almost entirely, and for all other commodities import licenses are required. The only other alternative to import restriction was more borrowing.

Though informed observers in London admit that this Government policy is partly responsible for the shortage of foreign exchange in New Zealand, they believe it will not greatly affect the Dominion's capacity to pay. They stress the armaments and debt liquidation expenses, which have nothing to do with Government policy as the real cause for the Government's financial troubles.

Ordinarily, they say, the British investor does not care what party rules in a Dominion and does not question the right of the New Zealand Government to pursue whatever economic or social policy the people desire, as long as it improves the standard of living and makes the country a "prosperous borrower."

An entirely different reason given for the tightness of the money market in London is said to be the vast amount of internal borrowing carried on by the British Government for rearmament purposes, which does not leave much gold or sterling free for loans abroad, except for loans to countries like Poland and Rumania, which are considered essential to the preserving of world peace.

It is felt today that the proceeds of the loan will augment New Zealand's supply of foreign exchange enough to do away with the necessity for many of the import restrictions and for the cumbersome exchange licensing system now in force.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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NATIONALLY known hosiery, lingerie firm requires sales representative; wonderful time to start now; percentage; salary when qualified; experience unnecessary. Helix Co., 300 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KEnmore 1874.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Hearthstone—Stop 3, Albany Rd., Route 5—Colonial home, modern conveniences, restful atmosphere; antiques. Phone 4-1075.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, transient. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Mother Church; parking; transient or permanent. MRS. DYKEMAN. COM. 6094.

BOSTON—Large, airy rooms; visiting guests near The Mother Church; FREE PARKING. Mrs. Eva Baker, 88 Gainsboro St. Ken. 9306.

BOSTON — Comfortable rooms, first floor; near The Mother Church; free parking. HENDRICKSON, 84 Gainsboro St. COM. 5513.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7703.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—2 attractive furnished rooms and bath in private family; quiet neighborhood; near transportation and Christian Science church. Call Newton North 0611-W.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Business girl will share attractive apartment with girl; separate rooms. Chelsea 2-4696.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 85-16 165 St., Edgerton—Rooms, exclusive neighborhood; reasonable; 10 min. to Fair; convenient transportation. Republic 9-1211.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y., 173-34 Henley Rd.—Semi-private, private home; parking; 10 min. to Fair; convenient transportation. Republic 9-5848.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN desires room, kitchen privileges, homelike; N. Y. C.-Brooklyn; state price. Write Box M-43, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN—Good appearance; prefers clothing business or anything; drives. Write Box W-30, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN PARK, MD.—Business College graduate desires position as stenographer in firm of Christian Scientists. Mary Mann, 300 Bellgrove Road.

HIGHLY educated Englishwoman, experienced secretary, governess (fluent French and German), companion, house mother, school matron; highest references. Box K-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman, considerable nursing experience, wishes position in small adult family as working housekeeper; good cook; vicinity Boston. Box J-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Efficient, refined young lady seeks responsible position; diversified experience. Ada Delman, 2212 Strauss St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

ANTHON FARM, Center Harbor, N. H.; tel. 38—Catering to the public since 1927; transient and permanent guests; food to satisfy the most exacting.

LATIMER HILL IN BERKSHIRES
Perfect vacation spot in woods, on lake, altitude 1300 ft.; good swimming, boating; excellent food; delightful informal atmosphere. Martin Hubbard, East Otis, Mass.

ON THE SOUND—North Shore, Long Island—Private beach, safe bathing, beautiful country estate; selective clientele; reasonable rates; home cooking. PRINGLE, Miller Place, L. I., N. Y.

TOBY HOUSE, Long Beach, York Beach, Maine—Comfortable, attractive place on ocean; excellent food; rates $18, $20 week.

SUMMER RENTALS

MARIONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Double, single rooms, with or without private bath; private home; 3 miles to church. Box 103.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SCHOLARSHIP-SINGING. One male voice, one female voice. Applications must be in by Sept. 1st. Apply ROBERT MALONE STUDIO, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

'ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2308
9-10 A. M.—5-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Rogers Feet Clothes
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Sold by
HENRY PORTER
103 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I. Co
INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

ICE
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

UTOPIA
ROB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

G·R·A·N·T·S
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store
with complete 3c and 10c lines.
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 Second Avenue N.

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

B. L. P.
PAINT & VARNISH
Mobile Paint & Mfg Co.
73 Dauphin St. Belmont 105

Buy now while COAL is CHEAP
Prices Advance September 1
BROWN COAL CO.
DEX 248

MONTGOMERY

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories

John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone: Cedar 4377

'ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Family Wash Service
Empire
PHONE C-305

Rosenberg-Daniels
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

LUBRICATION SERVICE
Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave.
C-3349

'FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

Standard Oil Service Center
Lubrication *and* Waxing
Batteries Recharged
Coral Way at Douglas Road
Road Service Phone 4-9231

"Let Ted Wash Your Car"
CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA at ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

JEWELRY
QUALITY GEMS
WATCH REPAIRS
F. L. Fleck & Co.
5 West Forsyth Street 5-1540

MIAMI

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
760 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-7096

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

Gulf Products — GULF — Tires Batteries
Lubrication a Specialty
Nice Clean Rest Rooms
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 BISCAYNE BLVD. PHONE 7-9296

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. 2ND AVENUE

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Eleanor's
The House of Fashion
SEE OUR FASHION DISPLAY OF COLLEGE CLOTHES
Investigate our Lay-away Plan
Huntington Bldg. S. E. 1 St. and 2nd Ave.

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 58568

Gasoline and — IHC CASOLINE — Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
Redfern's Service Station
1601 ALTON ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service as You Like It" Phone 5-9381

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

DATSON DAIRIES, INC.
Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9835
Winter Park Phone 2818
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Marjen Shop
Ready-to-Wear
ORLANDO, FLA.
Announces the opening of their new shop August 14th; where there will be smart frocks for women.
We also have a shop in Savannah, Ga.
BETH L. HARBEN JANETA KILLEBREW

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2721

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
WILLSON-CHASE
Central Ave., Corner Third St.

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS — FASHION LEADERSHIP

The Ritz-Cliff Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES — Plymouth — SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.,
ATLANTA, GA.

If your car requires
ETHEL GAS—
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

CHANCE & PORTER Beauty Salon
Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING
996 Peachtree Street
Balcony—Lane's Drug Store
HEMLOCK 3055

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

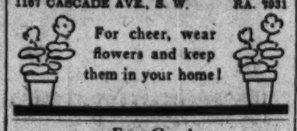
OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Moved to Temporary Location
72 BROAD ST. N. W.
BYCK'S
NATIONALLY KNOWN SHOES

LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING — HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 9931



For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

For Good
COAL
Call
MAIN 4100
JELLICO COAL CO.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Joe N. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Purcells
for the finer things

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc
ESTABLISHED 1890
Damp Wash—Thrifty—Rough Dry—Family Finish—A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's unmarked address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

St. Leonards-On-Sea. Care of Children
While parents abroad (or during holidays); governess, nurse; sea and country. MRS. LLOYD PEARSON, MISS WALLACE, Hadfield House, The Green.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

SURREY—Wanted French speaking girl to help with children aged 8, 10 and 12 and share home; salary for someone with training. Address: WINIFRED NICHOLSON, Oakapple, Holt Pound, Farnham, England.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(O. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1423

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisersalong)
Nedre Slottgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26381

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
Norrmalmstorg

J. R. WATKINS' PRODUCTS
Spices, Extracts, Soaps, Toilet Preparations, etc. Sold by
EVERT BOSSON
Skeppargat 29. Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BERNE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

MODERN PRINTING
in One or More Colours
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE.
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Mollenhof
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 vorm. Lötschberg BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zeitglockenlaube 4

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

HOCHBAU • TIEFBAU
ANTHAUSGASSE 22 BERN
A. MASSARA BAU
(BUILDER)

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.209

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg

Salon de Coiffure
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Parfumerie
Karl Bänziger Amthausgasse 3 Tel. 3.54.36

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 52
(Bookbinding)

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Place des Bergues

INTERLAKEN

Schweizer-Porzellan Langenthal
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelainware for Hotel and Household requirements.
F. GLAUSER & CO.
INTERLAKEN
Before you shop see our large assortment of SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at low prices
WWE. MÜHLEMANN
MARKTGASSE
Fish and Chickens
A. MICHEL A. G.
Comestibles Tel. 140

LUCERNE

Adelheid Rothenfluh
Silks, Velvets and Wool Materials
Veinmarkt 5, Luzern. Tel. 21.226

THUN

J. R. BÄHLER'S Wwe.
Obere Hauptgasse 34
THUN POTTERY
High Class China and Crystal

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zürich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Besuchen Sie mein heimeliges
THEE-STÜBLI
MAX WUTHRICH
Forchstr. 175 Confectioner

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

Confiserie Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 8
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

KOKS-KOHLEN HEIZOEL
Ferd. Lendi. A. G.
Seefeldstr. 5. Tel. 2.09.83
(FUEL)

OTTO WALTI
eidg. konz. Radiogeschäft alle Marken /Auto-Radio Staubsauger
MÜLLERSTRASSE 33
(Wireless sets, Vacuum-cleaners)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN'S SMARTEST STORE
JUST OPPOSITE THE STATION!
OUR EXCLUSIVE SPRING FASHIONS ON DISPLAY NOW
CAFE AND REST ROOM FOR VISITORS
We Have Branch Stores at
GRAAF REINET, PORT ELIZABETH AND JOHANNESBURG.

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty Ltd
OLDSMOBILE VAUXHALL CADILLAC LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service
36 Aliwal St. All Night Service Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

GREENACRE'S
Kaye, Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST ST., DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily —Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room, Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs. We are Buyers and Sellers of Second Hand Refrigerators. All our Second-Hand Refrigerators are fully guaranteed.
39 Gale Street
(Between MOORE & BEREA Roads)
Phone 22487

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON and BEAUTY PARLOUR
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our "PERM-US" Permanent Wave Machine-less and Non-Electric
Sole Proprietress: MRS. M. BOLT.
At O. K. Bazaars, 285 West St. Ph. 24765

Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni. Phone 61438
Proprietor: MR. J. WILSON
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry, 120 Victoria Road, Maritzburg. Phone 3387

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
PIANOS, ORGANS and MUSIC
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns.
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 WEST STREET PHONE 20331

JOHANNESBURG

Phone 22-1160
MARGARET BLAKE
Beauty Specialist
Ladies' Hairdresser
First Floor
109 and 110 Castle Mansions
Eloff Street, Johannesburg

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people, reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of City. On Bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 34-2305.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
and at SPRINGS & DURBAN

OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & CO
JOHANNESBURG

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
128/130 Corporation Buildings, Rissik St.
P. O. Box 2813
Phone Office 22-1634
Res. 44-1900

THE LANGTON GALLERIES for
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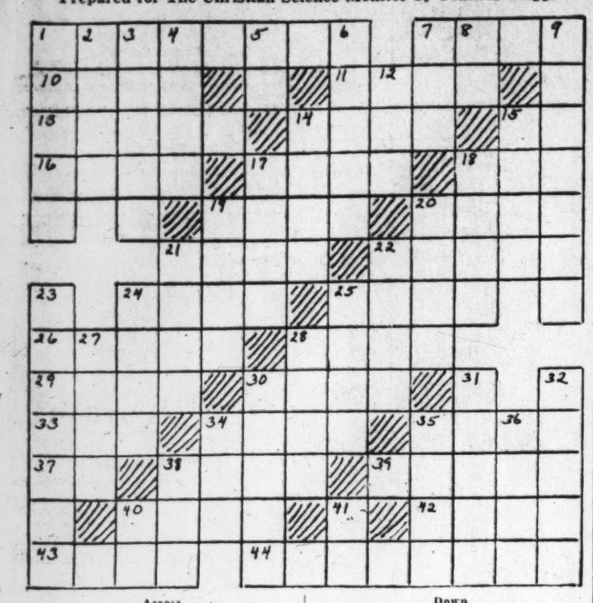
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was youngest of children of Jacob?
7—Gulf of Guacanayabo indents what island?
10—Where are the Stanovoi Mountains?
11—What river of Armenia flows into Kura River?
12—What is a municipality of southern Brazil?
14—The chevin is what?
15—What is third tone of diatonic scale?
16—Light wood of the mapau is used for what?
17—What is a dress of state, rank, office, or the like?
18—Block of rock salt is called what?
19—What is a fairylike or elflike creature?
20—What was an ancient weight and money unit of varying value?
21—What is a French city on Orne River?
22—Who was son of Abishua and father of Uzzi?
24—Greenville, Ill., is in what county?
25—What is an antonym of "florid"?
26—What was a place or river where Ezra collected returning exiles?
28—What is "sweetest wash'd with morning dew"?
29—Walking stick is what?
30—What French artist illustrated the Bible?
33—What is name of a city of Nebraska?
34—Plectrum for a mandolin is what?
35—Temples were erected to what god in Samaria?
37—If you were in Harrisburg, Pa., in what direction would you travel to reach Scranton (abbr.)?
38—What is a container for any photographic solution?
39—What is a manufacturing city of Vermont?
40—What Ethiopian princess is heroine of a Verdi opera?
42—What was a village of Galilee?
43—A baht is a coin, boat, or tree—which?
44—If you visited Makawao, whom would you see (sing.)?

Down

1—Who composed "The Bohemian Girl"?
2—Who was a son of Isaac?
3—Town of Niamey is on what river of Africa?
4—Who was Heber's wife?
5—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
6—Who was son of Vophsi, and one of the twelve spies?
7—Driver's compartment on a motor truck is what?
8—You and me
9—Who was beautiful wife of Nabal?
12—What herb is mentioned in Bible?
14—What color is reddish-yellow in hue, of medium saturation and high brilliance?
15—What is a semiaquatic mammal of weasel family?
17—What is any of various tall bamboolike grasses?
18—What is an elongate, voracious, spiny-finned fish?
19—What is name of a city of Illinois?
20—David rode on what animal?
21—Small sheltered inlet is what?
22—What is a starting place or goal in various games?
23—What is name of a mountain ridge of Massachusetts and Vermont?
24—An archestra is what?
25—What is flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food?
27—What is name of an island in St. Lawrence River?
28—A large fixed stone is what?
30—Who was Jacob's daughter?
31—What was original name of Sarah, Abraham's wife?
32—What is a county of northern California?
34—Writing tablet is what?
35—Who was one of David's mighty men?
36—What was an ancient region of southwestern Asia?
38—What is chief mineral product of Siam?
40—Three-toed sloth is what?
41—If you were in Rolla, Mo., in what direction would you travel to reach Sedalia (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Unusual but Congenial Company

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Gale, Bell, Calif.

Three cats, two kittens, and two canaries make up this domestic scene

Monitor Movie Guide

Cowboy Quarterback (Warners)—The pre-season kick-off, being a re-write of the old Cohan-Lardner yarn about the yokel who outframes the framing gamblers. Kick-off dribbles aimlessly offside. Bert Wheeler, Marie Wilson.—Adults and young people.

Four Feathers (United Artists)—The A. E. W. Mason story retold by Alexander Korda in Technicolor. Harry Faversham resigns from his regiment as it is leaving to join Kitchener in Egypt, receives four feathers from friends and sweetheart, redeems his good name by deeds of derring-do. Well acted but out of touch with the times and definitely for the devotees of the big bow-wow spectacle stuff. C. Aubrey Smith, John Clements, Ralph Richardson, June Duprez.—Adults and young people.

Hotel for Women (20th-Fox)—Unsavory. Moments of humor do not offset its disqualifications. Elsa Maxwell, Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell, James Ellison, Jean Rogers, Lynn Bari, John Halliday.—Adults.

In Hollywood (20th-Fox)—Lucy gets a screen test, Jack meets a glamour gal, Roger learns the mysteries of a movie camera, but Dad just plays a sousaphone and gets in the way. Fun for the Jonesites. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Florence Roberts, Ken Howell, George Ernest, June Carlson.—Family.

Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation (20th-Fox)—We don't know whether it's Mr. Moto who needs the vacation or just his script writers. This latest in the series doesn't even have the customary abundance of sluggings, tussles, and like melodramatic appurtenances to save its face. Mr. Moto's manners, however, are still of the best. Peter Lorre, Joseph Schildkraut, Virginia Field, John King.—Adults and young people.

Stanley and Livingstone (20th-Fox)—Darryl F. Zanuck has a great real-life adventure and he's given it all he's got. The result is a picture of broad proportions, honest emotions, and inspiration, finely acted and photographed. Story carries Stanley through the journey to find Livingstone, back to London where he nearly fails to convince the Geographers Society of his claims, and ends with his return to further exploration. Spencer Tracy, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Walter Brennan, Charles Coburn, Nancy Kelly, Richard Greene.—Family.

A Woman Is the Judge (Columbia)—Woman judge finds that her daughter, missing 21 years, is the girl brought before her on a murder trial. The judge resigns and goes to the girl's aid. Even Columbia executives must shudder when they think of this one. So must the cast, which worked much harder than the material deserves. Frieda Inescort, Otto Kruger, Rochelle Hudson, Mayo Methot, Gordon Oliver.—Adults and young people.

Sunbonnet Sue

That Which Endures

Nothing is eternal but that which is done for God and others. That which is done for self, dies.—F. W. Robertson.

Daily Quotation

WE do not know how cheap the seeds of happiness are, or we should scatter them oftener.—LOWELL.

In Lighter Vein

Offended

A spectator at a cricket match was disgusted with the players, and, turning to the man sitting next to him, he said: "Fancy putting on a bowler like that."

"Well," was the sharp reply, "it's better than your old straw hat, anyway."—Tit-Bits.

Waning

"Jack, you do not love me any more. This is the third time you have gone home before Dad has made you go!"—Vart Hem.

Sounds Reasonable

Teacher: "Yes children, an Indian wife is called a squaw. Now what do you suppose Indian babies are called?"

Bright Pupil: "I know—squawkers."—Cappers Weekly.

Yum, Yum!

Mother, to grocer: "I'll take a box of these strawberries and make a shortcake."

Little Susie: "Oh, Mama, take two and make it long!"—Progressive Grocer.

Little Chauncey

"A glass of milk, please—milk, you know; 'M' as in Moo."

A Verse for Today . . .

Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path.—Ps. 119:105.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Cork, Ireland

When a boy and his mother were out walking one day they came upon three young fellows laboriously chopping up a large tree with an ax. The boy suggested to his mother that it might be a good idea to offer to lend them the cross-cut saw which was at home.

The young men said they would be very glad of it as they were being given a present of the tree for firewood if they cleared it all away—it was blocking a footpath.

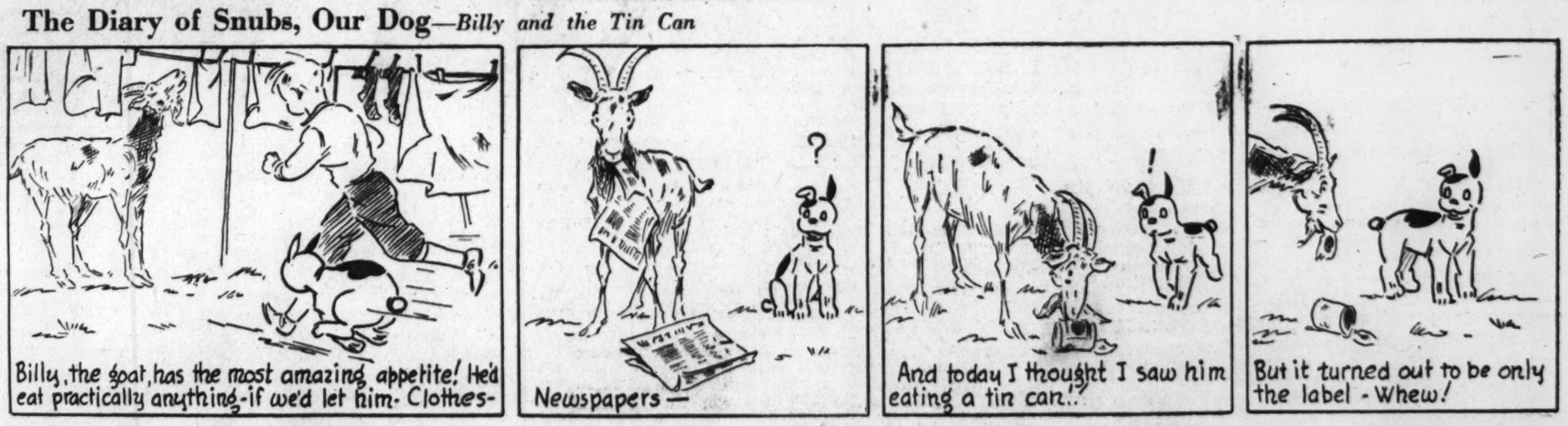
When a friend heard about the loan he said, "You may never see your saw again. It was unwise to lend it to those strangers." But a week later, the saw was brought safely back—with a present of a load of wood!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Light*

By LE PELLEY

WHERE DO YOU SUPPOSE WE ARE ?
WE CAME THROUGH A TRAP DOOR.... THAT'S ALL I KNOW !
DO YOU FEEL O.K. ??
WELL... I FEEL A LITTLE IN THE DARK —
OH SAY.. I HAVE SOME MATCHES !
WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO ! I HAVE A CANDLE !
Hmm.... LOOKS JUST LIKE A CELLAR
EXCEPT A CELLAR HAS STAIRS ... AND I DON'T SEE ANY HERE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Billy and the Tin Can*


Billy, the goat, has the most amazing appetite! He'd eat practically anything-if we'd let him. Clothes-
Newspapers —
And today I thought I saw him eating a tin can!
But it turned out to be only the label - Whew!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Lure of the Unknown*

By THE HAGERS

"YOUR BOAT I'LL BORROW FOR THIS CRUISE IF YOU MY CHUCK WAGON WILL USE."
"A FAIR EXCHANGE! I ALSO NOTE THAT I, WADDLES, AM NOT THE GOAT."
"I HOPE TO LEARN BEFORE THE FROST JUST WHY LOST RIVER HAS BEEN LOST."
"GOOD-BYE," CRIED GOAT. "THE BEST OF LUCK! DON'T MAKE US HUNT FOR ONE LOST DUCK!"

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Naturalness of Peace

Only a miracle can save the world from a general war, says Count Jerzy Potocki. The Polish Ambassador to Washington has voiced the thought of millions who are fearfully watching the maneuvers that have put 8,000,000 soldiers into the field in Europe. Multitudes are accepting catastrophic strife as almost inevitable. But not quite. Human thought has reached a stage where it rebels as never before against the belief that strife is natural or necessary.

Through the centuries men have submitted with a sad fatalism to many kinds of evil. Too often peace has appeared to be a "miracle." When Daniel calmed the lions, when Jesus stilled the tempest, men thought the natural order had been set aside. They believed a changeable Deity had momentarily brought good out of evil. Gradually more enlightened concepts have been breaking down the superstitious acceptance of famine, pestilence, and war as inescapable.

Time after time in the last few years the world has come through crises which at earlier periods would have caused a general conflagration. More than once the supposed "miracle" has happened. Still the situation is not a happy one. The mental resistance to war too often rests on mere fear. There is urgent need for the positive peacemaking which will remove the hate and greed that cause war.

But some progress has been made toward recognition that order rather than disorder, good rather than evil, is natural in a universe governed by the law of an unchangeably good God. As this understanding develops the killing of fellow men will appear so unnatural and unnecessary that war will be impossible. We are closer to that day than surface signs would indicate.

A Question for Mr. Green

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, probably has come to believe that "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." Certainly almost everywhere he has looked, during the Federation Executive Council's meeting in Atlantic City, there have been actors and actresses from the Hollywood film community turning the council session into a stage for insistent defense of their organization, the Associated Actors and Artistes of America.

The jurisdictional dispute between the A. A. A. A. and the American Federation of Actors, which it suspended and which has since been chartered as a subsidiary of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, is such as to put the A. F. of L. in a very awkward position.

There is an element of very contradictory policy in Mr. Green's apparent acceptance of the argument of the stage employees' union for its right to sponsor and include the Federation of Actors. This would make it a very comprehensive vertical or industrial-type union, attempting, in Mr. Green's words, to "organize the movie industry from top to bottom," or rather from bottom to top of the salary scale.

Mr. Green and the A. F. of L. have vehemently demanded an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act to protect unions of skilled crafts from forcible absorption into mass or industrial-type unions. He recently said:

> Many skilled workers wish to be represented separately and have been so represented by their craft unions for many years, because they believe they can command higher wages for their skill by this method. Certainly they should have this right.

Professional actors and movie stars undoubtedly hold that they have a professional skill for which they can obtain a better return by having their own organization than by being lumped into a union originated and dominated by the stage hands and property men.

How can Mr. Green and the A. F. of L. consistently refuse the claim of the A. A. A. A. for recognition of its right to organize actors into an independent union and at the same time demand that the National Labor Relations Board be stripped of a discretion which the Federation Executive Council assumes to exercise?

Registration plates "D-1" have been issued to the man designated as the safest driver in Rhode Island. In that State "D-1" evidently means A-1.

Five hundred hairdressers visited the New York World's Fair together. The Fair would welcome a permanent wave of such delegations.

Working the Elements

Professor Frank Debenham, the founder and director of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge in England, thinks there are great potentialities in the winds that rage continually at the South Pole. "Harness those winds," he said recently, "and you have a source of gigantic power."

It is a little tantalizing to hear so frequently of the vast amount of untapped energy that lies so close to hand—in the atom, in the tides, in the lightning, and, now, riding in the whirlwind. Here are genii as powerful as Aladdin's, and, once made obedient, they could build for every man his castle-in-the-air, founded on the enjoyment of almost perpetual leisure; or so the hard-working citizen feels.

Yet experience shows that it is as difficult to harness the energy of man to leisure, as to harness that of the elements to work; and to solve the latter problem before the former, to set the Polar winds, for example, working on man's behalf before he had been educated for the change, might be to produce a certain friction "b'twixt the wind and his nobility."

The West Is Won

Those who, as the result of devouring early-day "thrillers" and seeing a recent motion picture, still regard Dodge City as a rip-roaring cow town where human life is valued lightly, may now learn with surprise that Boot Hill, resting place of many a too-rugged individual who did not take seriously the coming of the law, is to be made an historical center for Southwest Kansas, and that the first step is to be the erection of a suitable memorial to H. B. Bell, one of Dodge's best known characters on the law-and-order side.

This, then, appears to be both sequel and answer to "The Winning of the West," concerning which Theodore Roosevelt wrote so graphically a number of years ago. For the movement is sponsored, not by a vigilante committee, but by the forehanded Junior Chamber of Commerce, which implies an efficiently functioning senior organization and indicates a sedate Sunflower State city, surrounded by a peaceful farming community where the only "rustling" is done by the leaves of huge cottonwoods, stirring in the ever-present breeze.

Coast-to-coast motorists have been made sharply aware that the "Old West" is waning. The deeply rutted Chisholm Trail over which thousands of cattle were driven from Texas into Kansas now exists only in memory, supplanted by a narrow path of more enduring railway steel. The picturesque fur-chapped cowboy is rarely encountered, except at rodeos; the rampaging redskin had traded his tepee for a modern farm cottage.

These changes have been brought about within the memory of one man, since Mr. Bell still resides in the community which is honoring him. And to those who can recall when geography ended with the State of Missouri, when the now fertile area beyond was lumped off as "the great American desert," it seems fitting that this recognition should take the form of a drinking fountain.

Switch to Co-operation?

Canada's unsolved railroad problem is costing Canadians about a million dollars a week. That is the approximate deficit being piled up weekly by the publicly-owned Canadian National Railways, according to figures gathered from the Ministry of Transport.

But how to meet the situation? Canada's two great railway systems—one publicly owned, the other privately owned—admittedly duplicate each other's services at numerous points. From a purely economic point of view, unification of services would seem to have much in its favor. But it seems impossible to lift the question out of its political background and historical setting. If business presses for railroad reform, there are always the labor unions and the farmers who see their jobs and railroad services in danger of curtailment under unification. And if unification comes, say the stockholders of the profitable privately-owned road, who is to run the unified system?

The two systems have tried for several years to remedy an uneconomic situation by voluntary co-operation. But savings have been disappointing when compared with expectations. Perhaps something will come of the suggestion that a nonpolitical board of five be set up to enforce co-operation. Perhaps Federal elections in September may bring in a Government that will dare to cut this Gordian knot. Certainly it is a knot which if not untied co-operatively may have to be cut unceremoniously at some later date.

The Bookshelf

Mr. Kelland Goes West

Deserting his own well-tilled and fruitful fields, the creator of Scattergood Baines turns west, to pastures new, if not by any means so green; and he brings back from the sun-baked sand flats and barren rock ridges along the Mexican border a well-concocted yarn which is "calc'lated" to set the professional Western adventure-mongers to picking flaws in his Indians, Mexicans, emigrants, weapons and technique generally. But there is not likely to be a "Western" in a long time with the popular appeal, the swift action, the well-contrived plot and the superb characterization that distinguish Clarence Budington Kelland's ARIZONA (New York: Harper. $2).

* * *

And if these Westerners talk a lingo consisting of equal proportions of the language of New England and range cattle country slang of a period far later than the one here described; and if the Indians talk a great deal more like the speeches of Pontiac and Tecumseh, as recorded in our school histories, than like the concise, matter-of-fact, straight-to-the-point language which Cochise, Mangas Coloradas, and Geronimo are reliably reported to have used, it may be easily forgiven in view of the superb tale-telling skill of the transplanted New Englander. For he is one who, at the proper time and place, would have given the younger Dumas something to think about.

The time of the story is from 1858 to the close of the Civil War; the place, the sprawling, lusty, and very ill-behaved infant city of Tucson. The vast mineral wealth of Arizona and northern Sonora was just being tapped for the first time; migration to California by the southern route kept things lively, and prices were as high as public morals were low. It used to be said that Tucson was settled by gentlemen who had left San Francisco a few jumps ahead of the Vigilantes. Apaches were as irritable as a disturbed nest of hornets, although they had not yet begun the incessant warfare of a generation later.

* * *

Into such hectic surroundings Mr. Kelland plunges his heroine, a determined young lady from Illinois who had started west with her well-meaning but shiftless father; she set up a home bakery and sold pies to the homesick Tucsonians at a dollar per pie, recouped the family fortunes, went into the freighting business, fought Indians, outwitted unscrupulous rogues, bluffed crooked gamblers, and carried her law in her holster in approved Western fashion. When a lanky but personable and extremely capable young man came along with the army, she fell in love with him, but instead of marrying him out of hand, she sent him off to Kentucky to buy a herd of blooded cattle; and with these she set up a ranch several decades ahead of her neighbors in method and equipment. Then she had time for romance.

This romance, odd and uncouth though it be, is pleasing and genuine; the story is packed with suspense, and the action is violent enough to satisfy the most avid thrill-seeker.

K. C. K.

Speaking of Straddlebugs—

A Belgian Town in Holland

Of all the politico-geographical curiosities of Europe's map none, perhaps, is quite so odd as the Belgian town of Baarle-Hertog, which has come to rest like a chance meteorite, solidly on Dutch soil. It is some miles within the frontier and is completely surrounded by villages and towns which owe allegiance to Queen Wilhelmina, yet its inhabitants are Belgians and thus subjects of King Leopold. Its soil, too, is as Belgian as that of Brussels or Antwerp. Its currency, postage stamps, customs, laws and of course its taxes are likewise Belgian.

This is by no means the only foreign enclave in Europe. One thinks of Spanish Llivia well within France, of Stein-am-Rhein, a riverside village of Switzerland within the German Reich, of the Republic of San Marino, wholly within Italy, but these others are clear, uncomplicated units. Baarle-Hertog is a town divided against itself, yet it stands, as if in defiance of the old dictum.

To put the matter plainly, the town is a pair of twins, one part being Belgian, the other Dutch, but it is not on the frontier line of the two countries. The Belgian part is a rough triangle with its own national frontiers, whose nearest point to the motherland is separated by six or eight miles of Dutch soil. The Dutch part puts nationalism into its name by calling itself Baarle-Nassau. The Belgian name, Baarle-Hertog in Flemish and equivalently Bar-le-Duc in French, recalls the Dukes of Brabant who once ruled this region.

* * *

Coming from Utrecht we drove into the twin village from the north, and the road by which we entered it served as international frontier, the line (as imaginary as the equator line) running straight along the middle with Belgium on our left and Holland on our right. Since traffic keeps to the right we kept in Holland for a time. Had the rule of the road been left, as in England or Sweden, we would immediately have found ourselves in Belgium. Even as it was we had to swerve momentarily into Belgium to get by a parked truck. Had a Dutch traffic policeman objected to our speed (they rarely do) and chased us on a motorcycle he, too, would have had to draw alongside in Belgium since our left tires were within a few inches of the frontier and the right ones within a few inches of the curb. He would have had to "bawl us out" from across the frontier, which perhaps he would have had no right to do. Had a Belgian policeman considered us a menace to pedestrians he could only have glared at us or have shouted gratuitous cautions. We were clearly not in his country and could have said so spunkily.

As a matter of fact we were neither speedy nor menacing, since curiosity held us and our motor to an idling pace. The houses on our right were Dutch, those on our left Belgian, but presently the picture was complicated by a Y of the road, and then by a right angle turn, which gave the frontier some bad moments of indecision. Two adjoining houses on the same side of the street were, we learned, of different nationalities. Then the line plunged recklessly into and through a compact mass of brick dwellings. A simple aid to identification proved to be the house number plates. Dutch houses have white numbers on black plates. Belgian houses have black numbers on white plates. The Belgian church and the Dutch church need no identification since their architecture tells the story. The Belgian and Dutch town halls are easy to distinguish by a glance at the tax notices and other papers posted at their respective doors.

* * *

Things become really ticklish when a house is divided against itself, some rooms being Dutch and some Belgian. There are two or three such houses, and notably one containing a public billiard table, three-fifths of which is Dutch and two-fifths Belgian. Players cross and recross the boundary scores of times in a single game. A sharply struck cue ball may cross the line three or four times in a single play. There are taxes on the table and the implements of play. There are payments for the game. Who gets them and how much, and in what currency? What about customs duties when players from two lands, their pockets possibly bulging with contraband, meet over a long game on the frontier, or chat in the public lounge of a bi-national inn? There is a brave looking Belgische Tol (douane) on one of the streets but it seems peculiarly futile. There can hardly be a man at every door and in every room of a divided house. What about passports and their visas? What about laws and by-laws and military surveillance?

If there are books in the running brooks and sermons in stone then surely the code of the good neighbor is to be found in the bricks of this divided village. With every conceivable aid to daily friction and ill will the tolerant twin Baarles manage to live in peace.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

A Hand-Sized Cloud

By Frank L. Perrin

On the political horizon in the United States there has at last appeared a significant indicator of portentous aspect, though its size is not clearly discernible. From day to day, perhaps for months to come, political forecasters, the wise counselors and the youthful adventurers of all partisan and political faiths, will write columns and orate persuasively in attempting to analyze, weigh, and estimate the actual import of President Roosevelt's message to the Young Democratic Clubs of America. Perhaps it is too early now to realize the ultimate effect of the declaration which was dropped, like a hand grenade, into the Pittsburgh conference of the youthful partisans. Possibly when it is considered in the light of quite recent events there will be discovered a finality in its words which, with their unwritten context, may be accepted as a voluntary abandonment of any lingering third-term ambition.

The writer of the epochal message studiously refrains from acknowledging rebuke or chastisement at the hands of political enemies within the Democratic Party. Despite this he cannot pretend that his recent signal defeats in Congress do not confirm the suspicion which he could not escape that the party which nominated him in 1932, and which loyally indorsed him in 1936, is unalterably opposed to a continuance of his New Deal program. It is his partisans of the older school in which the President matriculated and from which he was graduated, the school of Wilson and Cleveland, the school of Jackson, whose shade he himself has invoked, the school on whose rolls is written the names of Alfred E. Smith, Carter Glass, John N. Garner, and scores of his classmates and playmates of a few years ago, who have made this fact plain to him.

* * *

It may be that Mr. Roosevelt is laboring under the misapprehension that the younger men of the Democratic Party are not aware of the widespread, if not actually nation-wide repudiation of the New Deal policies and methods. His apparent assumption that the Democratic candidate in 1940 cannot be elected without his personal indorsement and support can be explained only by his lack of realization of present trends of popular thought.

To one less determined than the President to insist upon the right to direct and dictate the course of future political events, it would seem that the recent primary elections in the State of Kentucky would supply convincing proof that the purging process, applied with only indifferent success in the Congressional elections of 1938, served to solidify and definitely implement and strengthen the opposition to the New Deal in the Democratic household. The nomination for the Governorship of Lieutenant-Governor Keen Johnson against the combined forces of United States Senator Alben W. Barkley and the favorite son of the New Deal, John Young Brown, a former Representative in Congress, was the answer and sequel to alleged undue interference of Mr. Roosevelt in behalf of Mr. Barkley and the resulting defeat, in 1938, of his opponent, Governor Albert B. Chandler.

* * *

But most of all, and more persistently now than in recent months, political analysts and commentators will seek to discover in the message to Pittsburgh an intimation, overt or hidden, of the President's desire or lack of desire to seek a third term for himself. Upon the record as it stands with the interesting indenture supplied by the President in his most recent document, it might reasonably be assumed that he has, as definitely as he can ever be expected to do, eliminated himself as even a possible aspirant or contender as a Democrat. He has defied the powers and scorned the potent influences within the party itself, and has declared his own desertion of his former supporters should they finally decide to ignore his counsel and advice.

With the issue thus defined, what of the attitude and future course of the Democratic Party itself? This seems to have been indicated by the repeated refusal of many of the party's spokesmen, both in and out of Congress in recent months and weeks, to follow the Roosevelt leadership. It is indicated, as has been pointed out, by the result in Kentucky a week ago. There are abundant indications that the party which hopefully turned to Roosevelt in 1932, and which indorsed his imposed policies in 1936, has definitely turned the course of its craft toward conservative, peaceful and familiar waters. It is not too much to say, as this course is sympathetically charted, that the choice no longer lies with Mr. Roosevelt. It will be made, and the issues themselves will be defined, by the people whose future welfare is concerned.

The Wide Horizon

Socialized Medicine for the United States?

By Fred Brenckman

Washington representative of the National Grange, in the National Grange Monthly

It is needless to say that every well-disposed person is in favor of taking proper steps to promote the health of the people, stamp out disease, and prolong human life. But it does not necessarily follow that all these worthy purposes will be achieved simply by imposing socialized medicine upon the people of the United States. . . .

A survey discloses the fact that about 60 per cent of the physicians of the United States are opposed to socialized medicine and about 20 per cent are undecided. The remaining 20 per cent favor State medicine. It appears that the majority of this group are young doctors residing in New York and other large cities. Most of them have a European background.

One of the foremost physicians of the United States is Dr. William Allen Pusey of Chicago, a former president of the American Medical Association. He is generously endowed with common sense and it cannot be denied that he is a friend of humanity and animated by a spirit of service. Here is what Dr. Pusey has to say about the plan recommended by the President's Committee:

"I believe it would be mighty bad for the public, as well as for the profession, for the Government to take over the practice of medicine. It has not worked well for the sick in the countries that have already adopted it. In Germany, where it has been in vogue since the days of Bismarck, it is not a good service, compared with the service that is given by private physicians. I have heard men who were praising the service asked if they used it when they were in Germany, and they said, 'Oh, no, not for us!'

"According to the testimony of the English, it is not giving good service in Great Britain. It is doing better in some of the small countries like Denmark; but we have a different problem in a country the size of the United States. It would be difficult enough to fit it in the individual States; to apply it to the United States as a whole, I believe, offers a prospect of all the abuses of a vast bureaucracy, with extravagance in the administration and inefficiency in the service.

* * *

"We have now, for example, an able man at the head of the Public Health Service, Dr. Parran. I know him well. He is efficient and has all the enthusiasm of a man who feels he has a mission; yet I would be sure that if we had the practice of medicine in the United States under the control of even Dr. Parran, we would have a situation in which medical practice, as we know it now, would break down. The effort to socialize medicine is, I am sure, simply one of the steps in socializing the Nation and putting the control of the whole country in Washington."

Another prominent figure in the medical profession of this country is Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler, who heads the clinic of that name at Halstead, Kansas. He is the author of a long list of books on medical questions, the most recent of which is "The Horse and Buggy Doctor," of which forty editions have been printed during the past year.

Dr. Hertzler emphasizes the fact that good roads and the automobile have changed the problem of small-town practice. Prior to motor transportation, he says, if a patient lived within four miles of a doctor, he was an hour away; now he may be forty miles away and still be only an hour from the doctor. Continuing, Dr. Hertzler says:

"Unfortunately medical care has become needlessly expensive, but it is not necessary that the patient subject himself to the high expense. For instance, women anticipating childbirth think they must go to a hospital. The fact is that mortality in childbirth is less in the home than in a hospital. To stay at home is more troublesome and disturbs papa more! The notion has gone forth that adequate medical care means that every fool examination possible must be made in every case. Useless examinations in many cases are actually harmful."

* * *

Speaking from his long experience . . . in the rural districts, Dr. Hertzler declares:

"Feeling sorry for the young doctor is having a deleterious influence on that individual. He thinks the public owes him a living and unless a fee is forthcoming he refuses a call. He is encouraged in this by the social reformers. I have never yet seen a doctor, after the first few years, lack for money if he gives his best to his patients. Of course, there are exceptions, as in regions where repeated crop failures occur; but these are capable of special relief. It is not necessary to pauperize a whole nation in order to provide for them. . . ."

This whole question is one that does not concern the doctors alone, but the public as well. Nothing should be done to take away from the people their freedom of choice in selecting a physician. Neither should they be asked to support, through funds raised by taxation, physicians who would receive their appointments as the result of political pull, and who consequently could hardly be expected to manifest the same degree of human interest in their patients as is the case with the doctor who is engaged in private practice.

Not only the members of Congress should be encouraged to study the report and the recommendations of the President's Committee on Health and Medical Care, but the subject is one of such vital importance to every man, woman and child in the United States that it deserves the fullest examination that can be given to it.

It will be recalled that during Colonial times, there was a union of church and state in Virginia. In those days, the preachers were supported by public taxation. Patrick Henry won his spurs as an orator in fighting the case against the "parsons," who were paid in tobacco, because of the lack of ready money.

From all that we can gather, the system was not popular, and we may take it for granted that the physicians of the United States would not be popular either under the workings of the proposed plan for socialized medicine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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The Neutrals' Fight for Peace

By Donovan Richardson

Chief Editorial Writer, The Christian Science Monitor

THERE ARE STILL some islands of sanity in a Europe which thinks of itself as mad. In a world becoming every day more violently and narrowly nationalistic there are nations which still uphold the ideals of internationalism. At a time when millions are fearfully expecting a new war there are other peoples resolutely looking forward to a new peace. I speak, of course, of the "neutrals," particularly of the small nations such as Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, and the Netherlands, caught between the upper and nether millstones of today's economic and diplomatic war.

Believing that these innocent bystanders may have a fuller view of the present situation than any country already struggling in the dust and confusion of the "white war," I recently spent some time trying to get their "angle."

I came away convinced that, while larger countries such as the United States could not play the same role, they had much to learn from the little neutrals. For an adequate understanding of Europe today it is necessary to appreciate not only these countries' present influence for sanity but their future possibilities of bridging the chasm between the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo-Budapest-Madrid Axis and the Franco-British-Polish-Rumanian-Grecian-Turkish Alliance. For this we need not go into the complications of diplomacy or the statistics of trade. I shall attempt only to report some of the present activities of these countries and the dominant attitude disclosed in talks with citizens and officials.

SWITZERLAND

Often spoken of as the unconquerable country, Switzerland for three years has been preparing against conquest. In the war offices at Paris and Berlin are plans for making Switzerland a side door or a by-pass around the Maginot and Siegfried lines. Under every bridge, railway, and road that crosses the Swiss border are charges of dynamite to foil any such plans. And 50 miles back is another ring of defenses. All along the German border new forts have been built. And I was told that for "appearances' sake" two had been erected on the French border. The term of service for military classes has been increased and old classes have been called back for extra training. Some tentative provisions have been made for food storage and air-raid protection.

Drastic measures have been taken against political groups friendly to foreign governments or ideologies. To one who wonders whether German-speaking Switzerland has been honeycombed by National Socialism or has any desire for "return" to the Reich, the Swiss will answer that the Germanic cantons are less patient with Hitlerism than the French-speaking sections.

Two years ago the Swiss feared invasion. Today they believe they could make any conquest so costly that it is unlikely to be attempted. As one discerning friend expressed it: "We believe that while in case of war we may have many of the same difficulties that we had in the World War—and some new ones—we should not be dominated until the big nations on one side or the other had been overcome. We do not expect any such complete upset of the balance."

Switzerland as the seat of the League of Nations and as a very successful league of races and languages in itself has a friendly and confident attitude toward internationalism. Its people believe the nations can learn to live together. Having made invention take the place of raw materials (the Swiss receive from abroad 400,000,000

francs a year as royalties), they have little patience with attempts to conquer raw materials; having proved that they can live happily hemmed in on all sides, they have little sympathy either with insistence on "an outlet to the sea" or with cries of "encirclement."

DENMARK

Nowhere did I find a more resolute turning away from war than among the Danes. Possibly the most mature and urbane people in Europe, they even appear to look at the situation with a sense of humor. Considering the history of Schleswig-Holstein and the fact that there are about 15,000 "unredeemed" German-speaking people on the Danish side of the German-Danish border, this attitude strikes the visitor as somewhat surprising.

The Danes appear also to have done relatively little to prepare for trouble. I was told they have about 40,000 in the army and could muster 80,000 if given a little time. But Denmark has gone on the theory that the building up of power is more likely to invite attack than not and that the only way to keep out of power politics is to pretend to no military power. More than one Dane told me frankly that there would be no serious attempt to stop a German invasion unless in a general war where Denmark had the assurance of quick and powerful aid.

A few weeks ago when Berlin proposed a nonaggression pact to four Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland—which ordinarily act as a unit, all except Denmark rejected it. The Danes explained privately that while they did not put much faith in such a pact, it would have appeared unfriendly to refuse it. Denmark has very satisfactory trade arrangements with both England and Germany, more than 60 per cent of its trade being with Britain and only about 25 per cent with the Reich. Similarity of political ideals also places the Danes closer to Britain. There may be nonaggression pacts with Berlin, but on the postcard stands of Copenhagen you can find pictures of the King and Queen of England. At the same time the Danes will criticize some British commercial policies and reiterate their determination to be "independent."

SWEDEN

An isolationist Congressman from the American Middle West would feel very much at home in Sweden—even if he did not come from Minnesota. He would find there as stiff and sturdy an isolationism as ever came out of the Corn Belt. The Swedes are naturally a very independent people and they express a determined detachment from Europe's ideologies which might be understandable were they 3,000 miles away. "Sweden will try to be neutral," I was told at the Foreign Office. "It is the only possible policy. We learned that in the World War. It will be immensely harder another time, but we shall try." In the World War they lost 261 ships, and the people were harassed more than some at a greater distance who actually entered the war.

Sweden does not expect invasion and her chief preparations have been economic. In the last three years 280,000,000 kroner have been appropriated by the Rikstag for the storing of materials. Sweden would be unable to import in war time, principally oil, coal, and oil cakes for cattle feeding. Through the improvement of seeds since 1914 the country has become sufficient in bread grains, but could only go for a year without imports of fats and food for stock. In Stockholm the situation was summarized in some such terms as these: "The Baltic would become a German lake. England would give us very little help. We have got to make ourselves as impregnable as possible economically."

Today Sweden is booming and most of her trade is split between Britain and Germany. The Swedes also divide their sympathies. More than once friends put it this way: "The Germans are fine people. We live next door. We go there for our vacations. We understand their language. They are good people, kindly, clean, and cultured. Their civilization is far higher than that of Russia or Poland. Some day they will be Europe's bulwark against Asia.

"We don't like dictatorship, but the Germans have been through an emergency and the blame is by no means all on the National Socialists. We could have told you in 1919 that the peace treaties were unfair and unsound. We do not believe Germany is being encircled, but other countries have tried to push their own national interests and to keep Germany down economically and politically. Germany should have its colonies back. Unfair trade policies have caused much of the present trouble. As we see it, the struggle in Europe is primarily one of power politics and the 'preservation of democracy' only a convenient rallying cry."

That now represents a minority view. The Swedes are active practitioners of democracy. The Social Democrats control the Government. Everyone with whom I talked reported a tremendous swing away from sympathy with Germany since the occupation of Prague in March. Yet Sweden is resolved to pursue an independent policy. When I was there a movement was on foot to restrain some Social Democratic newspaper attacks on National Socialism. Even those who agreed with what was said did not want it printed. Basically, the Swedes are persuaded that they can promote democracy better by practicing and improving it—as they have very impressively—than by going to war about it.

BELGIUM

Possibly Belgium ought not to be counted among the neutrals. In languages and culture her ties with France are very close. It is noticed in little things. In Brussels I saw a fresh wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier with the card of a French Minister who, on a brief visit, had kept alive the camaraderie of 1914. In Brussels, too, there is a very large book store carrying nothing but English books. Economic links with England are strong.

But above all is the memory of the World War. Reading the papers in Belgium today one might almost believe it was wartime again, and journalistic treatment of Germany is very much what one would find in France or England—or America. Certainly Belgium is not neutral in her feeling. But officially she has broken away from the line-up established after the war, has made agreements with Germany and has proclaimed her neutrality. While I was there a proposal for staff talks with the British and French was rejected.

Belgium also has been caught between the lines in the economic war, and her statesmen have taken a leading part in trying to find some way for the democracies and dictatorships to re-establish decent trading conditions. So far, these efforts have come to naught and it seemed to me that Belgium had fallen back on military preparedness to defend a very shaky neutrality.

THE NETHERLANDS

Whereas many of the Belgians speak French, many of the Dutch speak German. But they have little sympathy with National Socialism. Probably no more democratic in feeling than the Danes or the Swedes, the Dutch appeared much more alarmed and much more ready to resist German expansion. Possibly this is because there have been many definite scares about invasion. Last spring there was a rumor of the massing of German planes on the border, and recently there have been maneuvers in that area.

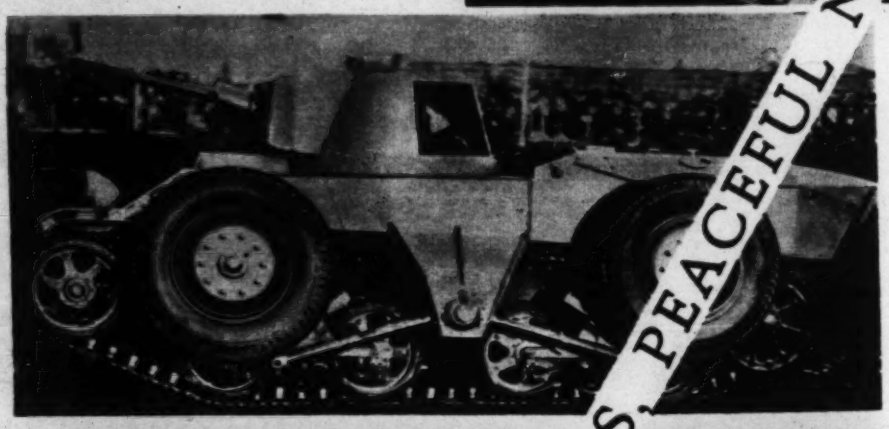
Probably the Netherlanders feel themselves more definitely between two fires, and know that their country, with its control of a rich and populous overseas Empire, is a prize that might tempt any militarist.

The Dutch have taken very active measures to defend their country just as they did during the World War, when it seemed they were saved from invasion only by strength combined with a resolution not to be involved even when ships were sunk and insults hurled. They have increased the training period for the yearly army classes from six to eight months and have called back old classes for additional drill. Thousands of men are stationed on the borders, with a system of shifts which permits part of them to go back to their jobs for short periods.

I was told that preparations have been made by which three quarters of the land could be flooded. And there appeared to be no question about the willingness to make such a sacrifice. Again I found sympathies leaning very much in one direction but official policy striving for impartiality. One was impressed by the confidence that neutrality can be maintained, a confidence born partly out of the remarkable success achieved in the World War.

Like the Scandinavians, the Dutch will point out more than one flaw in the record of the democracies and will say that there have not been sufficient sacrifices for peace. But no one in the Netherlands found it strange that Americans are profoundly

(Continued on page 12)

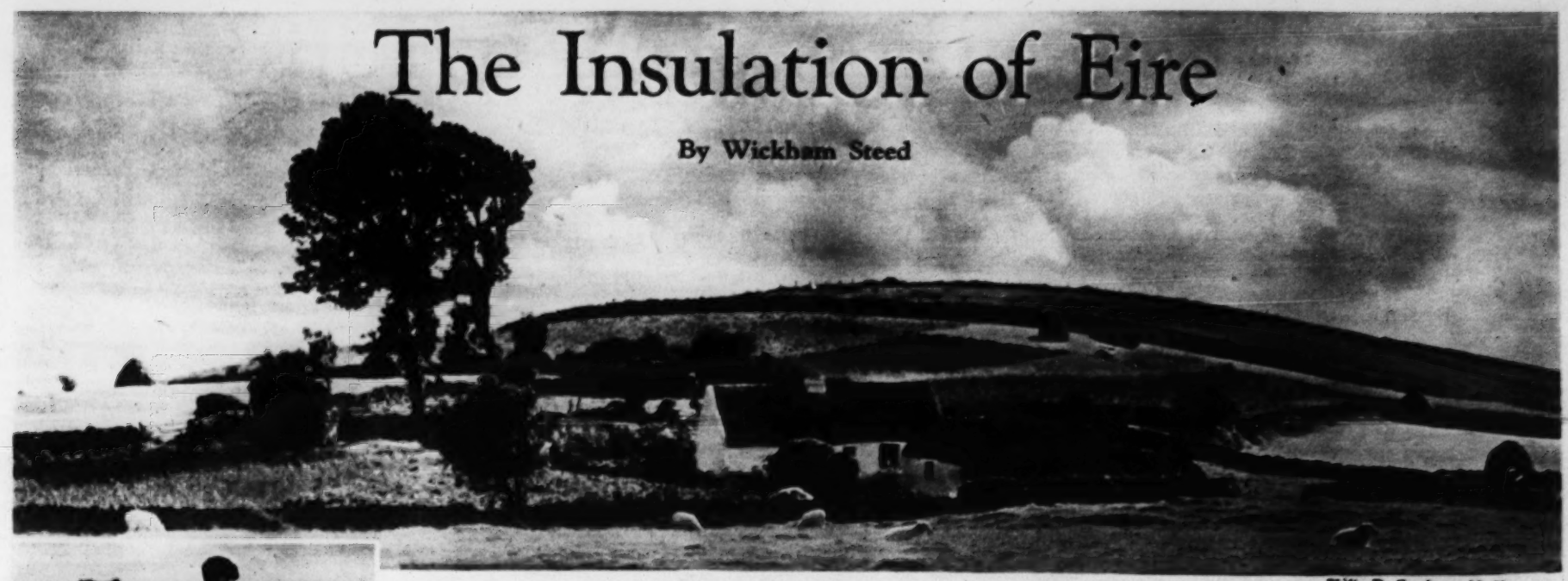


Wide World

From Top to Bottom: BELGIUM, SWEDEN, LAPLAND, THE NETHERLANDS

The Insulation of Eire

By Wickham Steed



Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

IRELAND—"WHOM WE HAVE WEDDED BUT NEVER WON"—Sir William Watson. Farm Scene Near Athlone, County Galway (Above). The Boy (Left), Taking Home a Load of Peat, Might Have Been Working With the Women (Below), Who Are Gathering Turf Fuel Near Macroom in County Cork

MEMBERS OR AGENTS of the Irish Republican Army have been busy in Great Britain of late with bombs of various sorts. Some of the men who have been caught are now serving long terms of imprisonment. The curious fact is that the explosions and the damage have aroused neither panic nor public resentment against Eire. More than 50 years ago, when the agents of the Clan-na-Gael worked on similar lines and tried to blow up London railway stations, resentment was fierce. Special constables were enrolled all over the country. More than anything else the operations of the Clan-na-Gael helped to kill Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule for Ireland.

As I understand them, the reasons for what might almost be called the present indifference of British public opinion are twofold. The first is that the operations of the I. R. A. are not believed to be spontaneously Irish. The men and the organization guilty of them are thought to be acting under foreign guidance and, perhaps, with foreign money. To put it bluntly, the I. R. A. are regarded as a branch of German "propaganda" against Great Britain. The second reason is that Britons no longer have Ireland "on their conscience." Though the Government of Eire is known to be Republican in outlook, nobody dreams of attributing to Mr. Eamon de Valera or his colleagues any share in these rather childish misdeeds. Even without the recent suppression of the "Irish Republican Army" by the Dublin Government as "an unlawful organization and one which ought in the public interest to be suppressed," Mr. de Valera would not have been suspected of sympathizing with the I. R. A. follies in Great Britain.

Still, the explosions have to some extent brought Ireland, or rather Eire, again "into the picture." Unfortunately, as I think, the vast majority of Britons are unable nowadays to form any "picture" of Eire in their minds. They were heartily glad to be rid of the complications and perplexities of Irish affairs when the settlement was made in 1921-22. Since then, Ireland and the Irish have been almost forgotten.

This "insulation" of Ireland is reciprocal—as I discovered the other day when I found myself by chance in Eire after an interval of 15 years. Then, as in 1924, I had occasion to talk of Irish affairs with some of the men who have the handling of them. One of the impressions I gained was that if Britons are sadly ignorant of and out of touch with Eire nowadays, the people and even the leaders of Eire are hardly less out of touch with their "sister Dominion," as the King called Great Britain the other day.

This time, as in 1924, talk ran on Irish unity and the bridging of the gap between North and South. Here also I found some misunderstanding and more misconception. I was reminded of a phrase in a letter which the late Lord Morley of Blackburn (better known as John Morley, one of Gladstone's colleagues in his first Home Rule Cabinet) wrote me in December, 1921, on learning that the Anglo-Irish Treaty had been signed. It was a letter of congratulation to The (London) Times and to me as its editor upon the part we had played in helping to bring about the settlement; and it said: "As an old hand in the Irish battle, I know only too well the risks, perils, and countless perversities of it. If The Times had been less firm and tactful, things would have gone wrong as fatally as they did with us others when The Times was relentless against us for 30 years."

The "risks, perils, and countless perversities" of the Irish problem have not ceased even today. One of its present perversities is the sincere belief that prevails among Mr. de Valera's followers that Great Britain "forced partition upon Ireland" of malice aforethought. The truth is that partition—the separation of the mainly Protestant North from the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic South—was conceived and advocated by Irishmen as the only provisional way out of an otherwise intractable dilemma. The idea of partition was accepted reluctantly by the British Government after every other means of reaching any settlement at all had been carefully considered and discarded as unworkable. Even then partition was only adopted in the hope that it would be a preliminary to reunion by consent.

The original plan for partition provided, moreover, for the inclusion in Northern Ireland of all the nine counties of Ulster. It was hoped that the three mainly Roman Catholic and Nationalist counties of Ulster would form a strong link between Northern Ireland and the other provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. But the extremer Ulster leaders would accept partition only on condition that those three counties should be cut off from Ulster and included in the Irish Free State, as Eire was then called. On this point the British Government gave way—weakly and wrongly, as I have always thought.

When I was at Dublin in 1924 the Free State authorities asked me to go to Belfast, and in their name to offer Sir James Craig, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, the three excluded counties on condition that he, or another leading Ulsterman, come to Dublin to preside over a Central Government for the whole 32 counties of Ireland without changing the systems of local self-government in Ulster and in the Free State. I went and made the offer. It was rejected—less, I felt, because Sir James Craig disliked it than because the strong "Orange" influences that surrounded him were hostile to it.

So Ireland is still divided. Mr. de Valera is pressing for the reunion of North and South in a kind of Irish Republic that should co-operate freely with Great Britain as a "sister Dominion" and should utilize the Crown both as an instrument of this co-operation and as an agency in the conduct of Ireland's foreign relations. Sincerely though he cherishes the Republican ideal, and thinks it perfectly compatible with membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Mr. de Valera may not fully realize that the "sister Dominions" cherish no less sincerely the ideal of "the Crown." And hereby hangs a little tale.

Some years ago two leaders of the chief parties in Eire were discussing this very matter. One of them stood out for an Irish Republic "on the North American model." The other asked: "If the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States enact legislation, cannot the President constitutionally suspend it by veto?"

"Certainly."

"Have you ever heard that the constitutional King of England and of all the Dominions has vetoed legislation enacted by the two Houses of any British legislature?"

"No, I think not."

"Then is not the Government of the United States a Republican Monarchy, and are not the Governments of the British Commonwealth Monarchical Republics?"

On hearing this tale, from one of those who were present, I added that the "Republican Monarchy" in the United States is tempered by election while the "Monarchical Republics" of the British Commonwealth are tempered by heredity. Eire, as I think Mr. de Valera would admit, is a Republic in all but name. And I hope he understands that the "all but" matters much to the "sister Dominions." To ignore this is to put a stumbling-block in the way even of those Northern Irishmen who might otherwise welcome reunion. I wish Mr. de Valera could call informally upon King George VI and have a friendly chat about it. Though the King reigns without governing, he might be helpful. He might even quote to Mr. de Valera (in whose anterooms hangs a facsimile of the American Declaration of Independence, with its pungent remarks upon King George III) a passage from the speech delivered by King George V at the opening of the first Northern Irish Parliament in June, 1921. The passage ran:

> This is a great and critical occasion in the history of the Six Counties, but not for the Six Counties alone; for everything which interests them touches Ireland, and everything which touches Ireland finds an echo in the remotest parts of the Empire. Few things are more earnestly desired throughout the English-speaking world than a satisfactory solution of the age-long Irish problems which, for generations, embarrassed our forefathers as they now weigh heavily upon us. Most certainly there is no wish nearer my own heart than that every man of Irish birth, whatever be his creed and wherever be his home, should work in loyal co-operation with the free communities on which the British Empire is based.

I have a notion that Mr. de Valera and some of his colleagues now know more about the antecedents of that famous speech than they knew some time ago. They would hardly find King George VI less eager to help Ireland and, maybe, the cause of Irish unity than his father was. Mr. de Valera might even recognize that King George VI is quite as good a "Republican" as he is himself.

Of one thing I am surer than ever after my brief visit to Eire. It is that the reciprocal "insulation" of Great Britain and of Eire is a loss to both. They need each other and could help each other without meddling in each other's affairs. Together, and with them a good many citizens of Northern Ireland, they might bring Irish reunion nearer. For, when all is said and done, the peoples of the two islands have today much more in common than either of them seems fully to understand.

Who's Next in Tennis Tops?

By Gordon W. Walk

Wide World

HOW IS A TOP-FLIGHT tennis champion made? That's the puzzler that's stumping the experts this year. Amateur tennis has, in the past, produced Tildens, Vineses, and Budges, but now that these rulers of the clay and grass have graduated to the professional sphere, there is no longer an invincible court giant to dominate the amateur field, and give assurance that the United States will regain possession of the Davis Cup next month.

Such is the obvious plight of amateur tennis this season—how to manufacture a Babe Ruth of the tennis courts out of the galaxy of promising recruits. The machinery is all oiled, and ready, the need is apparent, and the galleries are anxiously awaiting the arrival of another Bill Tilden to lend a splash of color to a seemingly drab scene.

But what is this so-called machine, capable of turning out a master of rackets, a top-notch performer who can, say, equal or better the remarkable feat of Don Budge in winning five of the world's greatest championships within the narrow enclosure of a single year?

Actually the machine, as it might be called, is the field of players itself. The many tournaments staged annually throughout the United States, the French clay court tourney, the City of London championship, the famous Wimbledon championship — these are the integral parts of the contraption that has in the past turned out such masterful players as Richard Sears, Maurice McLoughlin, William Larned, René Lacoste, Henri Cochet, and hundreds of others.

But perhaps most important of the tournaments which serve to produce stars is the Davis Cup matches. More than one "dark horse" has been elevated to that lofty plane of famous names because of success in a Davis Cup challenge round. During the 39 years in which nations of the world have competed for the famous trophy, more than one champion has been born during the course of play.

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This year the historic Germantown Cricket Club may witness the making of another candidate for tennis fame, as a new crop of players prepares to carry on the battle to defend the cup donated by Dwight F. Davis in 1900. It won't be a "sure thing" for the United States this year, however, as it was last season.

Those bearded gentry who sit on the side-lines and comment on how they would have done it avowed that if Bobby Riggs, then National Clay Court champion of the United States, could win but one of the three points necessary to clinch the series, Don Budge would handle the rest of the series. And that was just the way it turned out.

But this year there is no Don Budge to dazzle the eyes of the invaders with his cannon-ball service and matchless drives, and to marshal the forces of America's Davis Cup team. The lanky Californian has moved on to take up a professional role, and the international title which climaxed his amateur career has been left in the hands of his understudies.

His deflection left a big hole in the amateur ranks—one that will require a real champion to fill. But the very fact that Budge has bequeathed his amateur standing to some newcomer has opened up new possibilities for the amateur players. During the time that Budge's brilliant court successes commanded the spotlight of world sports attention, his fellow players were virtually left in the shadows.

But with his diversion to paid playing, the shadow was lifted, and the legion of youthful aspirants, and some experienced players, find the way open for some one of them to capture a similar measure of world acclaim.

This freedom has brought a new fervor into the amateur ranks, and although no new Titan has risen to assume unquestioned leadership, there is a refreshing wave of competition that promises to carry on its crest another Tilden, Perry, or Budge.

Turnovers of this sort have often stimulated playing in the amateur circles, for at various times during the past decade the top berth has been suddenly vacated, precipitating just such a race as is now on. The first deflection to professional play of any consequence was some 10 or 12 years ago, instigated by one Pyle, known as "Cash and Carry Pyle." His leading performers were Suzanne Lenglen and Vincent Richards. Thereafter, from time to time, Big Bill Tilden, Henri Cochet, George Lott, Lester Stoefen, Ellsworth Vines, Fred Perry, and some lesser lights have accepted a professional role.

* * *

Loss of these players was immediately felt, but in a short time their places were taken by new, and sometimes more capable, champions, as when Don Budge filled the gap left by Fred Perry in 1937. Predictions that the amateur game would suffer turned out to be untrue. The Forest Hills Stadium, traditional home of champions in the United States, held just as many spectators, and in some instances more, the first year following each defection.

The 1939 crop of masculine racket virtuosos is strong and overflowing with talent. It is just beginning to feel the freedom of a field recently thrown wide open, and the race is just getting under way.

At present Bobby Riggs of Chicago, whose shelves are already piled high with trophies, is leading the pack, but he is only a few steps ahead of Elwood Cooke, Don McNeill, C. Gene Mako, Joe Hunt, Wayne Sabin, Bryan Grant, Frank Parker, and a score of other capable players who have been touring the country, and even the world, winning tournaments, and searching for the formula that will make them into a Tilden or a Vincent Richards.

The youthful Riggs, apparently not ready to grasp the scepter, allowed Don McNeill, ranked thirteenth, to creep up and capture the French Hard Court championship from him this spring. He took over the famous Wimbledon championship this year by defeating Elwood Cooke by only a narrow margin.

Some of these players will carry the American flag into the arena to defend the Davis Cup title. And should the United States successfully defend the cup, because of the outstanding performance of some one player, a tennis star will have been made. The machine will have produced a champion. In the eyes of the world his name will be in capital letters, and provided he continues in the pace which he has set up, his name will surely find a niche in the tennis hall of fame.

The uncertainty attached to the outcome of this year's international play makes the possibility of the series producing a champion even greater. For almost anything can happen in a Davis Cup challenge round, as the history of the cup series testifies.

* * *

The most highly regarded team, setting forth with hopes of taking the entire five possible points, may return with no score at all. That happened to the United States in 1905, and in 1906, in scoreless matches with Great Britain. These two countries, and Australia, have won and lost ties by five to naught scores, as have Belgium, Japan, and France.

The sort of performance a player will turn in for a Davis Cup series is also difficult to predict. Players who have won all of their matches in a Davis Cup challenge round are scarce. Last year Don Budge defeated both Australian players matched against him, Bromwich and Quist, but lost, with Mako, in the doubles match. The famed H. L. Doherty won every match he played in the Davis Cup series, yet he was more than once carried to the fifth set by William A. Larned.

Tennis stars of the caliber of Doherty, however, reach the top only by consistent winning. Big Bill Tilden won fame by steadily defeating all comers. In the now famous series between Tilden and Johnston for the United States national championship, Tilden lost only once in 1919. In 1923 and 1924, when he was at

(Continued on page 15)

Making the Budget Look Better

By W. Spencer Thompsom

Public Service Fellow, Harvard School of Public Administration

TWO RELATED and widespread criticisms of the present Administration are the unbalanced budget and the inadequate system of accounts. Like the proverbial holding company, federal funds have been loaned, liened, and levied until even the experts cannot give us an accurate statement of the recoverable loans and self-liquidating capital investments of the United States.

The amount of these recoverable loans and self-liquidating investments is important because this amount should be subtracted from the total federal debt to arrive at the net debt to be paid from tax resources. Several high public officials, including the President, have recently suggested that the amount of the recoverable loans and investments is about 20 per cent of the national debt.

But the citizen has not been given substantial proof of these assertions and he is inclined to doubt the accuracy of the estimates. This is unfortunate, because the problem is growing in significance as the Federal Government is required to become more of a banker and a businessman with such agencies as the RFC, the Farm Credit Administration, TVA, and the Forest Service. In a democracy such activities are based upon informed public opinion which in this instance means federal reports which are clear and accurate.

In this connection the investment budget is receiving extensive consideration by students of the problem. The investment budget is an adaptation of the profit and loss and balance sheet statements of business accounting to the loan and investment activities of the Government. This budget requires each loan and "business" agency of the Government to maintain accounts for the expenses of operation, maintenance, depreciation and interest on the invested capital, thereby giving a clear picture of the total cost of operation.

This is a sharp contrast to the present accounts for the oldest federal "business enterprise," the Post Office. The postal system has a book deficit of $4,000,000, but no one has a definite idea what the real deficit would be if the Post Office were charged rent for the space it occupies in federal buildings.

The investment budget has long been used in Sweden and Denmark for their "state business enterprises."

♣ ♣ ♣

As developed by the Scandinavian countries, the investment budget is not a radical departure from the ordinary government budget for revenue and expenditures. The age-old functions of government, such as internal and external protection, foreign affairs, the monetary and revenue systems, are not affected; these expenses are listed on the outgo side and must be offset by tax revenues to have a balanced budget. But the new commercial enterprises of government—state railroads, loan agencies, and public utilities—are withdrawn from the regular budget and handled through the investment budget.

The investment budget consists of two parts: the annexed budgets (profit and loss statements) and the capital budget (new capital investments or loans). The annexed budgets are equivalent to the profit and loss statement for a private enterprise and a separate annexed budget is prepared for each government enterprise. This annexed budget consists of a statement of all the revenue produced by the activity from which are subtracted the charges for operation, maintenance, depreciation and interest on the invested capital.

If the agency shows a profit, the net surplus is transferred to the regular budget as revenue; if the agency shows a net loss, the loss is appropriated through the regular budget as an expenditure. The depreciation funds are retained by the agency to be used for the replacement of capital equipment. The interest charge in the annexed budget is transferred to the regular budget as income to be used for the payment of interest on the national debt.

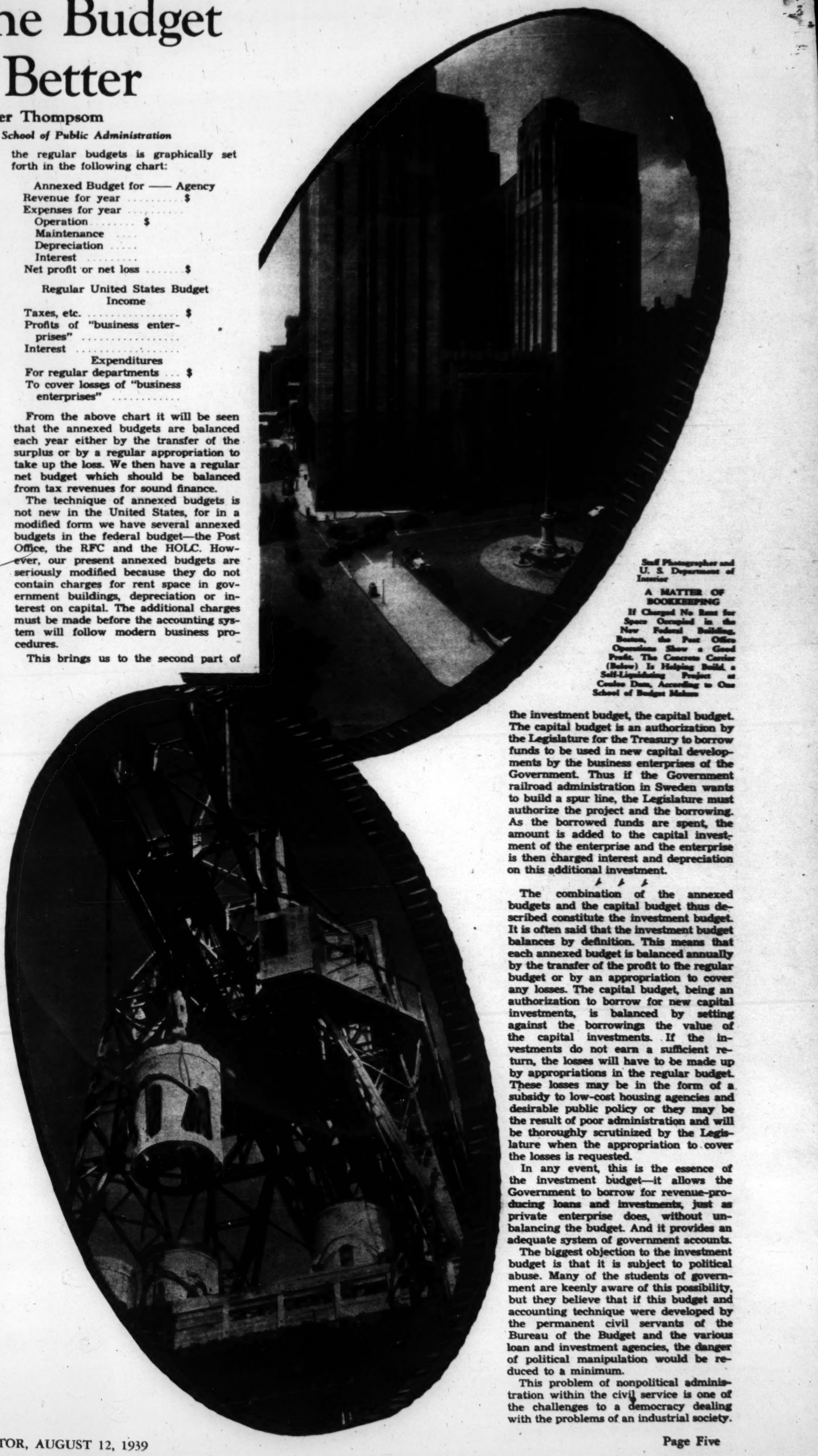
The relation between the annexed and the regular budgets is graphically set forth in the following chart:

Annexed Budget for —— Agency	
Revenue for year	$
Expenses for year	
Operation	$
Maintenance	
Depreciation	
Interest	
Net profit or net loss	$
Regular United States Budget	
Income	
Taxes, etc.	$
Profits of "business enterprises"	
Interest	
Expenditures	
For regular departments	$
To cover losses of "business enterprises"	

From the above chart it will be seen that the annexed budgets are balanced each year either by the transfer of the surplus or by a regular appropriation to take up the loss. We then have a regular net budget which should be balanced from tax revenues for sound finance.

The technique of annexed budgets is not new in the United States, for in a modified form we have several annexed budgets in the federal budget—the Post Office, the RFC and the HOLC. However, our present annexed budgets are seriously modified because they do not contain charges for rent space in government buildings, depreciation or interest on capital. The additional charges must be made before the accounting system will follow modern business procedures.

This brings us to the second part of the investment budget, the capital budget. The capital budget is an authorization by the Legislature for the Treasury to borrow funds to be used in new capital developments by the business enterprises of the Government. Thus if the Government railroad administration in Sweden wants to build a spur line, the Legislature must authorize the project and the borrowing. As the borrowed funds are spent, the amount is added to the capital investment of the enterprise and the enterprise is then charged interest and depreciation on this additional investment.



Staff Photographer and U. S. Department of Interior

A MATTER OF BOOKKEEPING

If Charged No Rent for Space Occupied in the New Federal Building, Boston, the Post Office Operations Show a Good Profit. The Concrete Carrier (Below) Is Helping Build a Self-Liquidating Project at Coulee Dam, According to One School of Budget Makers

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The combination of the annexed budgets and the capital budget thus described constitute the investment budget. It is often said that the investment budget balances by definition. This means that each annexed budget is balanced annually by the transfer of the profit to the regular budget or by an appropriation to cover any losses. The capital budget, being an authorization to borrow for new capital investments, is balanced by setting against the borrowings the value of the capital investments. If the investments do not earn a sufficient return, the losses will have to be made up by appropriations in the regular budget. These losses may be in the form of a subsidy to low-cost housing agencies and desirable public policy or they may be the result of poor administration and will be thoroughly scrutinized by the Legislature when the appropriation to cover the losses is requested.

In any event, this is the essence of the investment budget—it allows the Government to borrow for revenue-producing loans and investments, just as private enterprise does, without unbalancing the budget. And it provides an adequate system of government accounts.

The biggest objection to the investment budget is that it is subject to political abuse. Many of the students of government are keenly aware of this possibility, but they believe that if this budget and accounting technique were developed by the permanent civil servants of the Bureau of the Budget and the various loan and investment agencies, the danger of political manipulation would be reduced to a minimum.

This problem of nonpolitical administration within the civil service is one of the challenges to a democracy dealing with the problems of an industrial society.

Legislation Against Working Wives

Two Views Presented by Officials Concerned at First Hand With Program of Removing From Civil Service Wives Whose Husbands Have Incomes

Such Action Is Undemocratic

By Mary Anderson

Director, Women's Bureau
U. S. Department of Labor

LEGISLATION RESTRICTING the employment of married women has no place in our democracy. Such action is socially and economically unsound, and many American citizens, believing in fair play and a fair chance to work, oppose a trend of this sort, wherever and whenever it develops. As realists the opponents of bills directed against married women workers deplore attempts to complicate the economy of 1939 with the prejudices and traditions of a bygone era.

Because our studies in the Women's Bureau have given us an understanding of the problems of married women workers, we have been greatly disturbed that the drive against them during this past year has become even more widespread and acute than formerly. We have knowledge of bills along such lines introduced into the legislatures of at least 21 states, and there may be others that have not come to our attention.

These current attempts have been more extreme than those initiated by the Congress or a legislature here and there prior to last fall. Before then the drive was directed more specifically at employment of both husband and wife in public service, that is, the Federal or the State government (or subdivision thereof). Though some of this year's bills are of similar content, the majority prohibit employment by state or local government of married persons (including teachers) or of married women, if the spouse has any type of employment, unless the income of the couple falls below a specified amount. In one case $800 a year is the incredibly low level set. One bill provides that a married woman cannot be employed by the state unless her husband is totally and permanently disabled. In two or three states the bill appears to restrict the employment of married women in any type of work.

To date, none of these bills has been enacted, though in some instances the bill was passed by one house, and most of the legislatures have now adjourned.

This recent epidemic of bills has aroused great alarm among all concerned not only with the welfare of women but with the preservation of desirable social customs. It is true that many of the bills were intended to restrict employment of married women, even though masked under the phraseology of "married persons." But experience has proved that married women are not the only possible victims. The implication involves single women also in that they are the wives of tomorrow. Many young women who marry continue working in order to establish a home and to have a family, as their husbands today do not earn enough to enable them to build up the necessary reserves. Such women, if forced to give up their jobs, might have to postpone marriage indefinitely. Sociologists already point out the complex problems in our society due to young people not being able to marry. Young people have not changed. Economic conditions have. And marriage should not be penalized.

* * *

Legislation against married women workers extends in scope beyond their interests in that it reacts against the family units, on which our national life rests. We believe in the right of families and the individual members to choose if possible how they shall organize their own lives. Thus the decision as to whether the wife should be employed must be left to the group involved. However, hundreds of thousands of families have no choice, but are governed by economic need.

A striking illustration of the detrimental effects of legislation along these lines is the much-discussed Section 213 of the Economy Act, which was enacted by the Congress in 1932 as an emergency measure and which aimed to curtail the number of cases where both husband and wife were holding jobs in the Federal Government service. It was repealed in July, 1937, be-

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MORE THAN A QUARTER OF THESE WOMEN ARE MARRIED—Assuming That the General United States Average Holds in the Income Tax Bureau in Washington, Is It Possible to Find a Hard and Fast Rule That Will Deal Justly With the Necessities Faced by These Women Individually?

Dual Employment Is Often Unjust

By Maurice Fitzsimons, Jr.

Assemblyman,
Wisconsin State Legislature

IN PRESENTING the facts and arguments relative to the question, "Should women be denied their freedom in a democracy that claims to provide equal rights for all?" it would be my first conclusion that the question itself is leading. My first answer would be definitely No! Yet when that question is stated in regards to the proposition of barring married women from public service, then my answer would be Yes and No. The negative answer being that women are today without freedom, and are sometimes reduced to servitude and slavery by husbands with a gigolo philosophy.

The questions of dual employment of husband and wife are set into two definite classifications: economic and moral. Both arguments are interwoven with the future of American government and industry and are dependent on one hand upon the future of American government and on home dependents on the other.

That there may be no question as to what is covered in this proposition, I want to point out that I have, in the last four sessions of the Wisconsin Legislature, introduced a bill which provided that no married person may be employed in public service, the husband or wife of whom is employed and earning $1,500 per year plus $400 for each dependent. I would further define this bill as covering state, county, city, town, or village employees. Inasmuch as 99 per cent of the opposition to this bill came from women and women's clubs, the bill became known as bills to bar married women. So the true plan of eliminating dual employment has become generally known as one eliminating married women from employment, and I presume from the American philosophy where all our states laws require husbands to support and provide for wives, that according to that standard the general idea is to bar married women.

From an economic standpoint, the subject of employment and unemployment is closely related with the need for the barring of married women, and the subject of employment is one that originated and has continued since the industrial revolution in Europe. The colonization and development of America acted as a safety valve for the unemployment problems of that era, and reaching the twentieth century, again the World War acted as a safety valve to our unemployment problems. The interesting fact is indicated in the figures that unemployment has increased throughout the United States in almost the identical percentage that married women working have increased.

I will give you a few statistics: In 1890, 5.6 per cent of the women working were married women; in 1900, 7 per cent; in 1920, or after the war, the figures are slightly over 13 per cent, and today the estimated figures are that 27 per cent of all working women are married. I did not include widows or divorcees, who together make up about 12 per cent of all the women working.

* * *

A few further figures might make us better appreciate the influx of married women into the field of employment. In 1890, 1.5 per cent of all married women were employed; 1900, 2 per cent; 1930, 7.7 per cent, and today the figures show an approximate 9.2 per cent of all married women are employed. These figures are statistics of the Federal Department of Labor.

There are, today, 4,800,000 married women working in the United States. More than 3,500,000 of these women have husbands who are adequately and gainfully employed.

The question now becomes, "If a husband has a job paying $1,500 a year, plus $400 for each dependent, is it fair that his wife should hold a public job working for the state, county, or other subdivision, while thousands of capable and efficient persons are forced on relief?" Second, "Is it equitable

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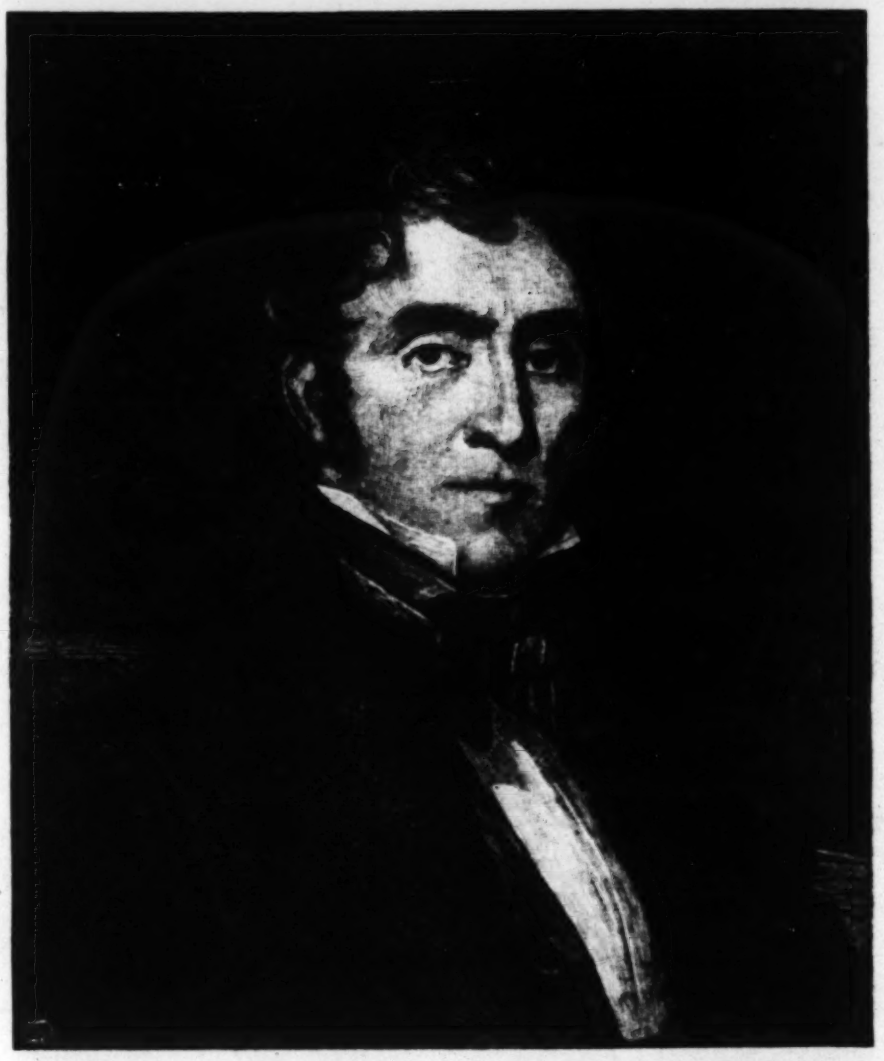
Lundy, Pioneer Abolitionist

Quakers on Aug. 20 at McNabb, Ill., Are to Join in Centenary Exercises in Honor of One Who Fought Slavery in Difficult Times

By Oswald Garrison Villard



Benjamin Lundy

"I HEARD THE WAIL of the captive; I felt his pang of distress; and the iron entered my soul"—thus wrote Benjamin Lundy, the first American Abolitionist to give his whole life to the emancipation of the slave, to explain what had compelled him to challenge singlehanded the entrenched Slave Power in the United States. On Aug. 20, a group of Quakers will assemble at his grave at McNabb, Ill., 140 miles southwest of Chicago, to observe the centenary of his passing on Aug. 22, 1839, by speeches, the reading of laudatory statements from prominent Americans and that tribute of thoughtful silence which is so regularly a part of Quaker ceremonials.

Nothing that can be said then will overpraise the devotion and self-sacrifice of this antislavery pioneer. A saddler and harnessmaker by trade, who early put aside what were for those times considerable means, Lundy sacrified all his savings, for years separated himself from his family, and deliberately relinquished all prospect of a quiet, happy, well-ordered and prosperous existence. "I had then," he wrote in his autobiography, "a loving wife and two beautiful little daughters, that it was a real happiness to possess and to cherish. I was at peace with my neighbors, and knew not that I had an enemy; I had bought a house and built myself a comfortable house; all my wants and those of my lovely family were fully supplied; my business was increasing, and prosperity seemed to smile before me."

Like nearly all Americans who disliked the institution of human slavery, he could have brushed the subject aside and left the opposing of this terrible wrong, which so nearly destroyed the great American Republic, to the rich, the influential and powerful, the political leaders in the States and in Washington. But his conscience allowed him no rest and made him become the founder of the second journal in this country devoted solely to Negro emancipation, and the first American to lecture regularly on slavery. His paper he carried on while traveling thousands of miles, usually on foot and without any appreciable means, to spread his doctrines and to obtain subscriptions for his weekly, the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

What made his efforts more remarkable is that his hearing was defective. This often, as he complained, subjected him to horseplay and rough jokes. He had, moreover, only the meagerest schooling—nothing between his eighth and sixteenth years, when he learned a little arithmetic. When Lundy founded the Genius he was without a dollar of capital, had only six subscribers, and for a time he walked 20 miles, each month, from Mount Pleasant to Steubenville, to get his paper printed, bringing the entire edition on his back on the return journey.

For the sake of slavery he readily faced mobs and personal violence. Once a Baltimore slave dealer, Austin Woolfolk, whom Lundy had denounced in his Genius, attacked him on the street, knocked him down and then trampled on his face and head. Tried before a jury, Woolfolk was found guilty and fined $1! "The judge before whom he was tried," wrote Lundy, "said from the bench that I got 'nothing more than I deserved,' and sent my paper to the grand jury, charging that several passages in it were libelous. . . ."

Justice was blind then, and violations of the Bill of Rights as frequent then as now. But Lundy, like other Abolitionists, found that facing violence was easier than some of the hardships he had to endure. With complete courage he entered the South itself, and there he preached at the risk of his life, his doctrine of freedom for all. Neither snow nor cold could deter him, nor the intense heat of summer in Mexico and Haiti, whither he went in his effort to establish colonies of freed Negroes—an enterprise wholly fruitless, despite his most determined efforts to obtain the grant of a great tract of land in Texas, then still under the Mexican flag.

Three times he went to Mexico in pursuit of his aim, being absent on one occasion for nearly a year, during which time others carried on the Genius for him. Often in Mexico—and the United States, too—he slept, penniless, upon the bare ground, "my knapsack," he wrote in the autobiographical sketch to which we are indebted for most of the facts about him, "serving me for a pillow and my small, thin cloak for sheets and counterpane." He added that at times "the very idea even of sleep forsook me," because of the apprehension of visits from "ferocious enemies such as panthers, alligators, rattlesnakes, and the pains of fatigue." But neither the threat of cholera nor the fear of hostile Indians deterred him. He rode horseback or plodded on and on, whether in the States, in Canada, in Mexico, or Haiti. He was one of our original hitch-hikers, as well as one of our greatest American pedestrians.

There must have been something very winning in his address, something very moving in his sincerity, for the doors of complete strangers immediately opened before him and beds were offered to him on sight. Often he took passage on a steamer without a cent, yet before he reached his destination sympathetic fellow-passengers had given him the means to travel the next stage on his journey and to pay his fare. Characteristic are these entries in his diary: "March 30, 1834. In the afternoon we arrived at New Orleans. . . . As I was destitute of funds, and not likely to obtain them here, I induced the captain of the Philadelphia to consent to wait for my passage money, until I could obtain it elsewhere. March 31. Having concluded to proceed to Cincinnati, I went on board the steamboat Champion, and engaged a deck passage for that place upon condition of payment on arrival. . . . In conversation with the captain of the Champion, I found him very friendly. He has seen the Genius of Universal Emancipation and approves of its doctrines." Never did he fail to make his unanswerable plea for freedom for the slaves—not even when locked up in Philadelphia in 1835 for more than a week because of his inability to pay an old debt.

A walk of 700 miles in the dead of winter was nothing for Lundy. Between May 1 and Oct. 8, 1828, he footed it from Baltimore to Portsmouth, N. H., and then most of the way back via Springfield, Mass.; Buffalo, Utica, and Poughkeepsie. How he managed to exist, let alone keeping up his weekly and contributing to the support of his wife (who passed on early) and his daughters, is today beyond comprehension, but he did it. Somehow or other he maintained the Genius from 1821 until his passing, and in 1836 even founded another weekly published at Philadelphia and called the National Enquirer. Sometimes the Genius did not appear for six months for lack of funds or because of the absence of the editor and the inability of his substitutes to carry on. Its place of publication was repeatedly changed, yet sooner or later it reached its rarely patient subscribers.

It was on that long trip to New England and New York in 1828 that Lundy rendered perhaps his greatest service to the Abolition cause. By sheerest accident, Lundy met William Lloyd Garrison, then 23 years of age, in a Boston boarding-house, and fired him to devote his life also to Emancipation. Garrison, too, had had very little schooling and he was without first-hand knowledge of slavery. He was seeking to make a living as a reform journalist and was at that time editor of the National Philanthropist, the first paper in the world devoted mainly to the temperance cause and advocating total abstinence. Lundy communicated to Garrison his own burning indignation over slavery, his own intrepid, unconquerable and uncompromising determination to combat it. A year later they became joint editors of the Genius, but their partnership lasted only a short time. Garrison's fiery words in that paper in attacking a ship captain from his native town of Newburyport for engaging in the slave trade landed him in Baltimore jail until his fine was paid by a New York philanthropist. On his release it seemed best to both partners that they should go their own way; Garrison founded the Liberator and voiced without compromise his demand for immediate and uni-

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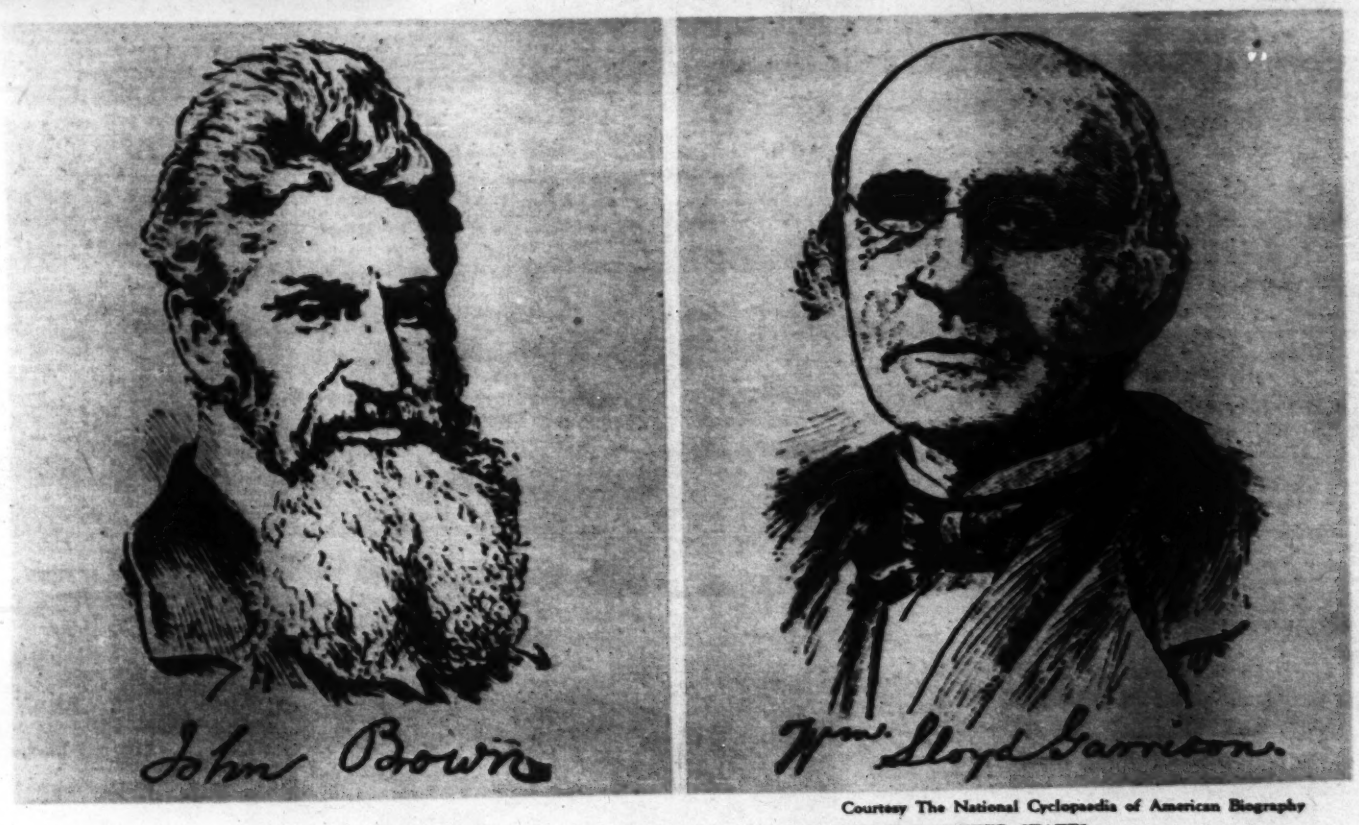
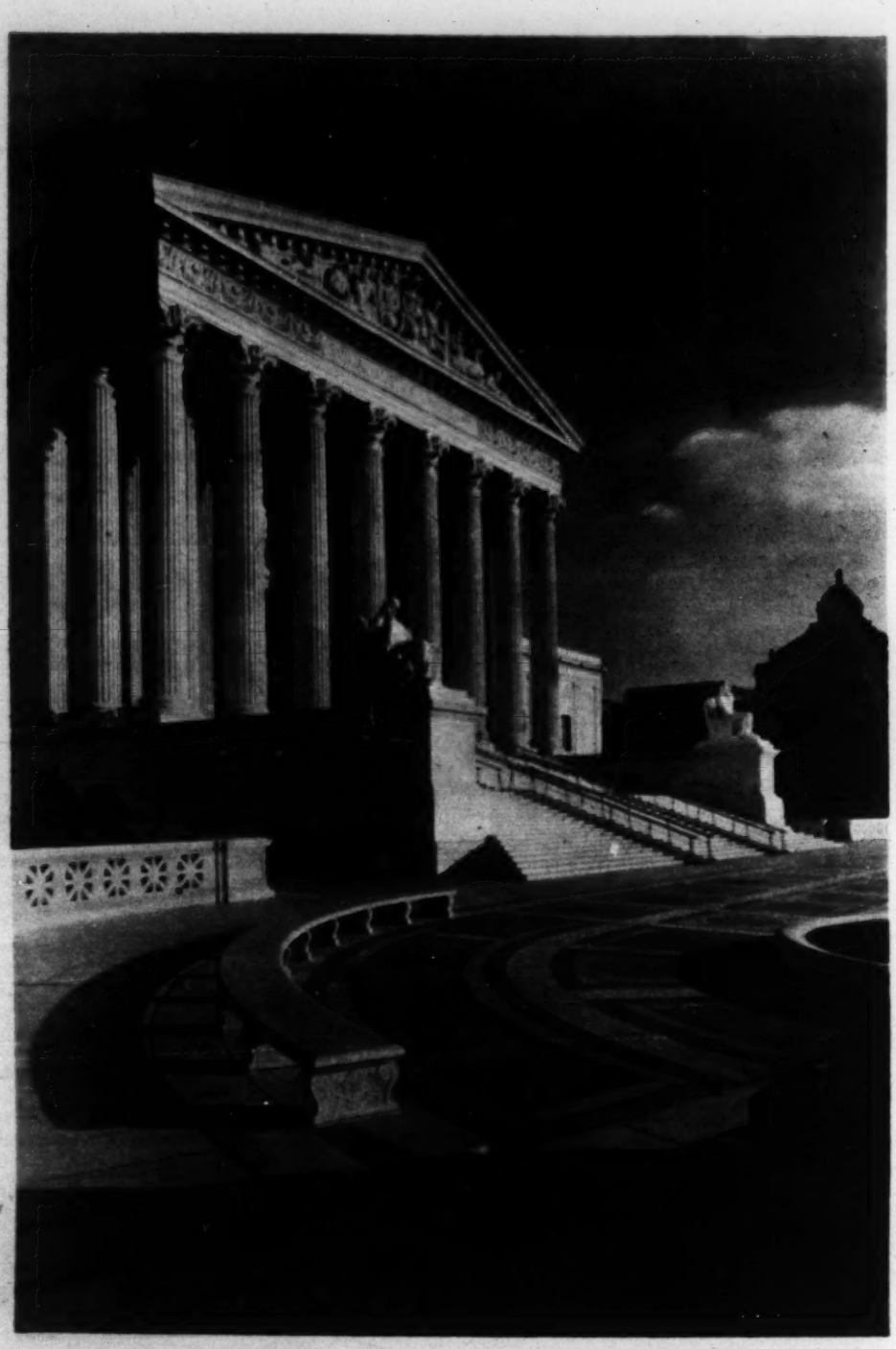


Courtesy The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography

THREE PIONEER WORKERS FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES



Uncle Sam's Growing

Multiplied Number of Employees in Greatly Expande in Recent Years Now Need 254 Buildings f

By Mary Hornaday

IF YOU'RE HUNTING for a Government bureau in Washington nowadays, you may find it in any one of 254 buildings. The Federal Government owns 119 buildings and rents another 135 in whole or in part in the District of Columbia alone and still more building is being authorized all the time.

Each morning a tide of employees—120,000 strong—pours in and in late afternoon surges out again, not only from marble halls in the new federal triangle, but from defunct stores, apartment houses, and socialite mansions, from garages, a theater and three "temporary" buildings occupied ever since the World War.

The huge federal triangle stretching over 70 acres of land between Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues east of Fifteenth Street has absorbed hordes of employees from rented and temporary structures, and yet, the demand for more space today seems as urgent as it ever was.

In personnel, the Federal Government is now hovering around the all-time high-water mark reached during World War days. In 1918, war workers swelled the force from its normal size of less than 500,000 to a record high of 917,000. Last December, with the extra postal workers taken on for the holiday rush, there were 918,861 men and women on the Government pay roll. Of these, 120,604 were in Washington and 798,257 in the field.

* * *

The pay roll started to climb in 1933 with the advent of the New Deal and has been going up consistently ever since, except in 1937, when a temporary recovery movement curtailed federal activities for a period.

The Government has overflowed the 70 square miles that are the nation's capital. Hundreds of social security record-keepers have been working since 1935 in a large bottling plant on the Baltimore waterfront, simply because sufficient floor space was not available in Washington. Soon, however, the Social Security Board is to have a new building, sufficient for a while for all of its 9,000 employees, hired in the last four years.

It has been only a few years since the Census Bureau took over new quarters in the three-block-long Commerce Department, but now Congress has given it a new building to be ready before returns of the 1940 census come in for tabulation. The Government Printing Office, swamped with the flood of literature issued by old and new bureaus, has just completed a large new addition.

Now, more than ever, everything in Washington centers around the Government worker. He and his family make up more than half the city's population. Stores time their sales to correspond with Government paydays on the 15th and 30th of every month. Taxi drivers report a noticeable falling off in business about a week after payday.

The average Government clerk is not a rich customer, but a regular one. His salary is about $1,871. In the District it runs a little higher—$2,066, but living expenses are above the average there.

* * *

He works from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. or 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., with half a day off on Saturday. Each year he gets 26 days of carefully checked "leave," excluding Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

The Government worker's salary does not permit him to spend money lavishly. As a result, Washington is a poor theater town, supporting only one legitimate playhouse. Neighborhood movies flourish, as do State societies that furnish an opportunity to become acquainted with Senators and other high officials from one's home state.

On week-ends the city's many municipal tennis courts, swimming pools, golf courses, and bicycle paths are crowded. Many clerks spend their "leave" at shacks or cottages up the Potomac or down on Chesapeake Bay, or merely working in a suburban garden.

In Washington, about 40 per cent of the Government employees are women. Out over the country the proportion of men is much larger. Federal agencies that employ more women than men include the Treasury, Civil Service Commission, Farm Credit Administration, the Social Security Board, and the Veterans' Administration.

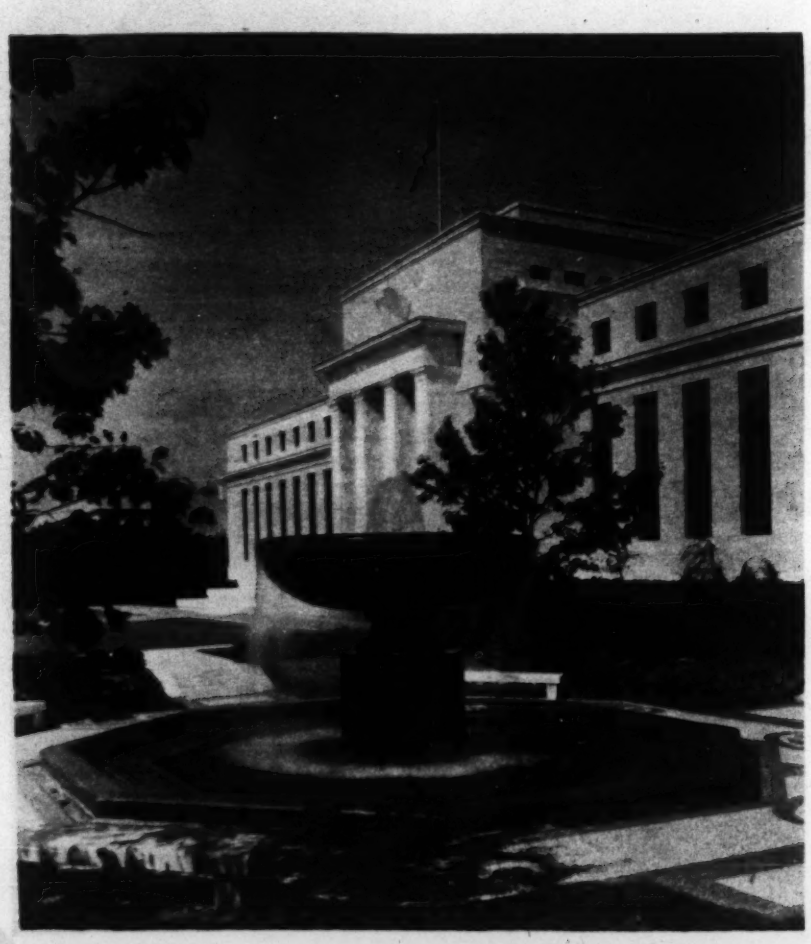
The expansive cafeterias in Government buildings that feed 6,000 to 7,000 persons on a stagger system in the half hour usually allowed off for lunch, the endless rows of parked autos, the extended banking hours and long queues on Government paydays—these are all signs that distinguish Washington's working population from that of any other city.

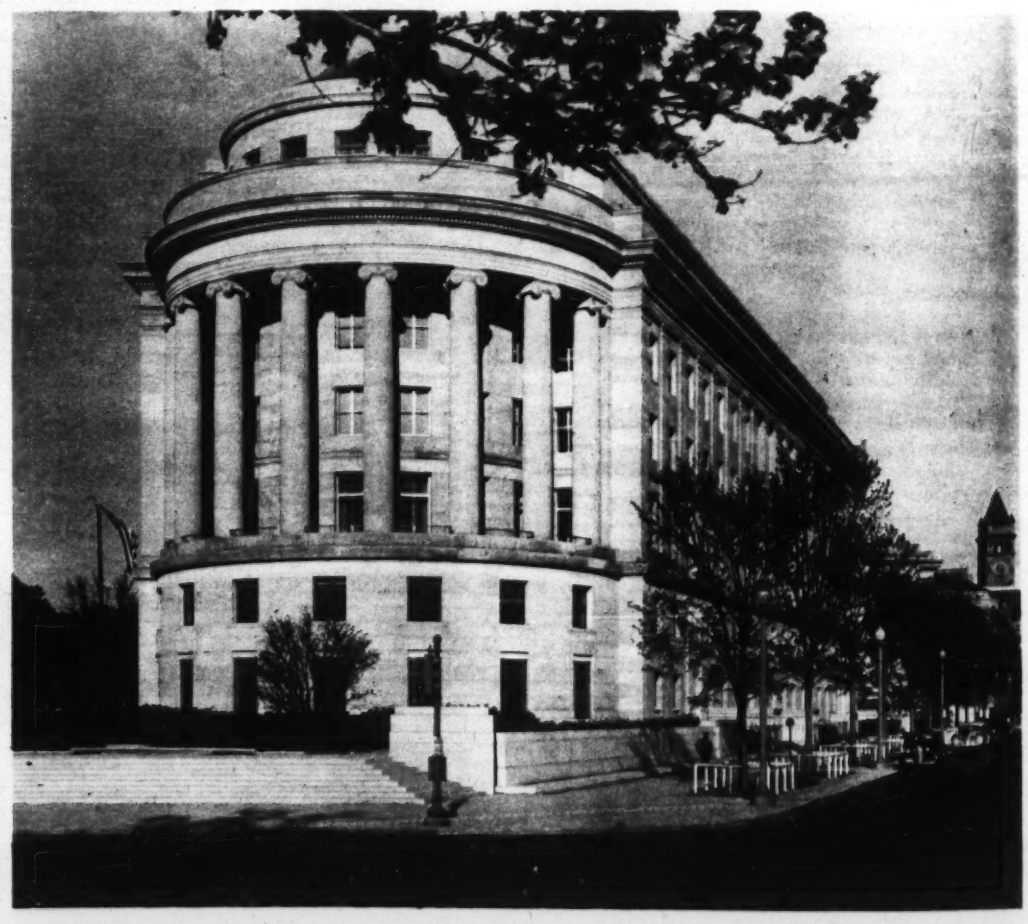
* * *

Out over the country there is a general impression that the Washington Government clerk has an easy time of it. Some do and some do not. Some find time to chat and sip soft drinks at their desks. Others work long hours overtime without remuneration. In departmental laboratories many a chemist and physicist makes unsung discoveries. Neither rich nor poor, indolent nor aggressive, the average Government clerk is probably the average American.

Self-styled "janitor" of the vast Government establishment is Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Under his jurisdiction falls the space allotment office of the National Park Service, whose duty it is to divide up the 19,000,000 feet of net usable floor space now occupied by the Government at Washington. For the one third of this he rents from private owners, Mr. Ickes is paying an annual sum of approximately $3,400,000, plus the cost of maintenance in over half the buildings.

There is a law that Government departments cannot pay more rent per annum than 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property, but Mr. Ickes suspects from the present bill that some real estate owners may figure they can more than make the additional taxes if they can get a high valuation on their property. That is one reason why Gov-





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ernment officials are anxious to settle bureaus in their own buildings just as fast as they can.

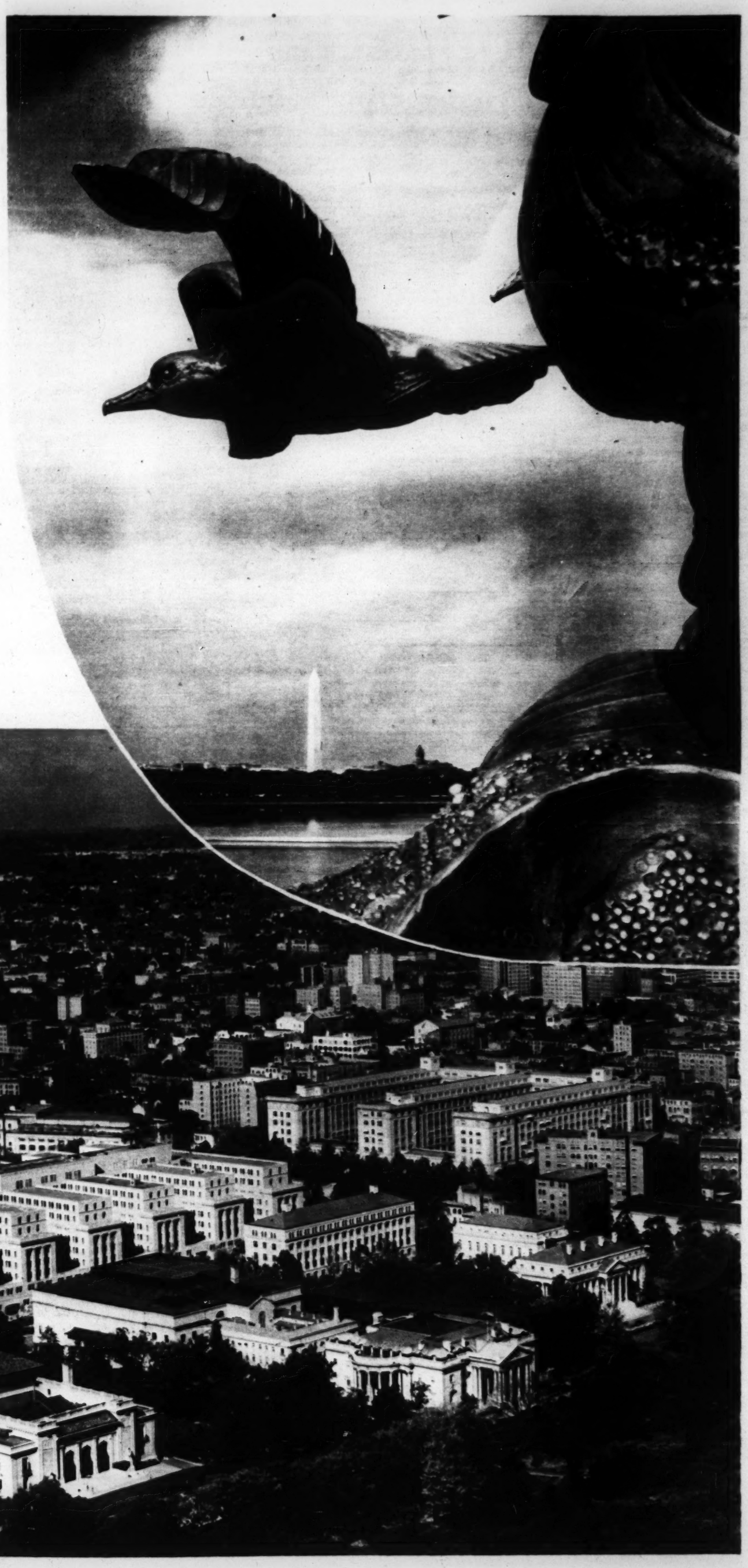
In one case, the Government is lending money to a construction firm to build a building into which a Government bureau will move and pay rent. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has approved a loan of $5,600,000 to a company that is getting ready to put up a 12-story building on the site of the old John R. McLean mansion. When it is completed the new building will be rented to the RFC, from which the money was borrowed.

Because the District of Columbia gets no tax revenue from the great area of federally-owned property within its borders, the Federal Government has always paid a part of the running expenses of the District government, but the federal share has dwindled considerably in recent years. Originally the bill was split 50-50. Then the Federal Government reduced its share to 40 per cent. Now it gives only a lump sum of $5,000,000, or about 10 per cent of the District's annual running expenses.

Most Government employees who have come to Washington in recent years have kept their legal residences in their home state for voting and civil service purposes. Now that the Supreme Court has decreed that they can be subjected to state income taxes, it is likely that many will prefer to change to the District of Columbia, which has no voting privilege, but no local income tax either.

No one can survey the vast accumulation of Government property and personnel in the Nation's capital without wondering what will become of it all should a successful wave of economy engulf the capital in 1940 or thereafter.

At a glance it seems that contraction is inevitable, but, broken down into its many integral parts, it looks very much as if a good part of the governmental growth of the last few years is here to stay. At least, cutting it back looks like a very difficult job.



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The Supreme Court Building (Upper Left). The Federal Reserve Building (Left, Below). The Apex Building (Center, Below), Occupied by the Federal Trade Commission. The Department of Interior Building Is in the Left Center of the Picture at the Right (Below). In the Immediate Foreground of the Picture (Left to Right) Are the Pan American Building, D. A. R. Hall, and American Red Cross Building. The Washington Monument Is Seen at an Unusual Angle (Upper Right), From the Army-Navy-Marine Memorial on Mount Vernon Highway

Among the New Books

Satiric Commentary From Suburbia

Love in Our Time, by Norman Collins. New York: Harper. $2.50.

NORMAN COLLINS' latest novel, "Love in Our Time," has been compared to "Little Man, What Now?" Actually, it bears a closer kinship to that more recent study of domesticity under difficulties, "If I Have Four Apples." Although Mr. Collins does not manifest either the depth and humanity of Hans Fallada or the clear-eyed, purposeful penetration of Josephine Lawrence, his present narrative is nonetheless a revealing commentary on what occurs only too often in the suburban communities of modern civilization. It is an ironic portrayal of that squirrel-cage existence which fulfills in our day the doleful prognostication of Mr. Micawber in regard to an unfavorable discrepancy between expenditure and income.

Any book which thus challenges the shallow, thoughtless, impractical, mode of life with which so many young couples seem to surround thmselves has a salutary purpose in the end, even though (as in this case) it may contain elements which are distasteful to some readers. In so far as "Love in Our Time" explores beneath the spurious semblance of security which marks the precarious suburban existence of Gerald and Alice Sneyd, it possesses definite value as a warning.

As literature, it is less successful, for its satire is alternately mocking and indulgent, and even, sometimes, cruel, particularly in its description of the lodge activities of Alice's father. This inconsistent approach, although not detracting from the undeniable readability of the slight tale, weakens its impact. So portrayed, Gerald and Alice and their families sometimes arouse the reader's sympathy, but often they are merely exasperating. In this respect, their narrative may hold a mirror up to human nature, but this is only a matter of casting reflections. True literature is reflective in a deeper sense of the word.

If "Love in Our Time" cannot, then, compare from a literary point of view with the two predecessors named at the beginning of this comment, it is still a light, entertaining satire exposing the foibles sometimes rampant in suburbia. Gerald and Alice live within a sixpenny bus ride of London, but they have their counterparts in the environs of almost every large city today. They believe that financial worries are the root of all their difficulties, that an extra £200 a year would mean happiness and security to them. But the trouble lies deeper than that.

All the money in the world would not solve their problem, for their particular squirrel cage would keep the same design even if it were made of solid gold. If some philanthropist gave Gerald 1,000 apples instead of four, the question would still be, "Little Man, What Now?" Many individuals have found an answer, and an escape, among certain imponderables which give their life depth and purpose. To others, this tale of Gerald and Alice may serve as a warning.

M. W. S.

JOSEPH HENRY JACKSON

The Land Problem in China

Agrarian China: Selected Source Materials From Chinese Authors, introduction by R. H. Tawney. London: George Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d.

CHINA'S LAND PROBLEM has never been well understood either by the majority of foreign residents of the country or by city-bred Chinese. My first visit to China was in 1927, when the Nationalist revolution was at its height, and I was interested in the land question as in one of the moving forces of social upheaval. I was both surprised and disappointed to find how vague and sketchy was most of the available information on the system of land tenure, the prevalence of tenancy, the amount of rent collected, etc.

The present book, which was prepared by members of the Research Staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations, therefore deals with a subject which has not received adequate treatment. It consists of translations from the Chinese newspaper and periodical press dealing with various aspects of land relations. Although interest in China is now naturally centered on China's resistance to the Japanese occupation, the importance of the agrarian question should not be underestimated. The peasant soldiers who make up the backbone of the Chinese armies will fight better in proportion as they feel that they have something to defend. Land reform within the area controlled by the Nationalist Government will be an aid to the armies on the loosely held fronts and to the guerrillas who are fighting behind the Japanese lines.

One finds conclusive proof in this book that there is much room for reform. One must read it, I think, with two reservations in mind. The first is that, because of the terrific pressure of population in the more fertile parts of the country, the Chinese peasant, even under much better and fairer conditions than now prevail, could scarcely hope for a European standard of living. The second is that many of the articles which are translated reflect the doctrinaire Marxist viewpoint which is held by some of the younger Chinese intellectuals. It is assumed a little too readily that every peasant is a guiltless victim, that every landowner is a heartless oppressor.

Still there is little reason to doubt the depressing accuracy of the general picture. China is the classical country of "squeeze," of petty exploitation. No Chinese is too poor to pay tribute to some individual or organization which makes a "racket" out of getting him his job. And the peasant fares badly at the hands of the landlord and the usurer.

* * *

One finds a good deal of documentation on how the rental and usuary systems work out in various parts of China. Some of the material is both dry and repetitious; but one occasionally comes across illuminating descriptions of peasant life and customs. Thus in a district of South China there is a saying among poor families: "Marry your daughter early so as to save your food," while in more well-to-do families, where there is more land to be cultivated, the practice is marry off the sons early in order to obtain daughters-in-law, who are cheaper than hired laborers.

Several of the accounts reproduced in the book are concerned with rural rehabilitation efforts and with the application of the 25 per cent reduction in rents decreed by the National Government. The authors' impressions are not very favorable, poverty being described as a great obstacle to the purchase of machinery and the introduction of better farming methods, while the influence of the landlords on the local administration was often strong enough to sabotage the rent reduction.

* * *

A characteristic defect of a book of this type is a certain lack of synthesis and co-ordination. A book written on the basis of such material by an author with a first-hand knowledge of China and a gift of literary style would appeal to a far wider audience and would make the picture more real and lifelike. The present work, however, is of great value as a collection of source material. Its picture of abject universal rural poverty is certainly calculated to dispel the persistent illusion (unsupported, incidentally, by any statistics) that China is a vast rich market for foreign goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

California Bad Men

Tintypes in Gold, by Joseph Henry Jackson. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

EARLY CALIFORNIA HISTORY is hitting the book market with success. One of the latest contributions is "Tintypes in Gold," by Joseph Henry Jackson, San Francisco author and book reviewer.

Mr. Jackson has unmasked four of California's most notorious highway robbers of the gold fields without resorting to fiction to tell his story. The "Tintypes" of Black Bart, Rattlesnake Dick, Dick Fellows, and Tom Bell puncture many of the "romantic" legends about these rascals who plundered the Wells Fargo Express coaches and the countryside.

"Tintypes" is a short book (191 pages) that does several things for the reader. First, it gives the atmosphere of the period. Second, it gives something of the background of these desperadoes. Third, it shows the methods used by the early law enforcement officers in tracking down their quarry. Black Bart, for example, was caught by securing his laundry mark from a handkerchief. The book is authentic and well written.

Vermont Episodes

Vermont Valley, by Walter Hard. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS Walter Hard has been putting Vermont character sketches and anecdotes into rhymeless verses, which were published first in the Rutland Herald and the Manchester Journal, and later in slender volumes, notably in "A Mountain Township." A new volume, "Vermont Valley," contains more of the same kind of affectionate, shrewd, sidewise glances at some of the human nature Mr. Hard has observed round about his home town of Manchester.

The hundred little narratives in "Vermont Valley" are not all of equal merit. Many of them, even with all the privileges of free verse generously allowed, cannot be called poems, in spite of their appearance on the printed page. Nevertheless they have, when one gets used to them, an irregular rhythm fitted to the speech of the people, to the creak of axles, the scrape of iron on rock, the scrunch of runners on hard-packed snow. Brooks biting off pieces of hillside, snowfall, wind, and mountain rim enter into it. The length of the lines, one discovers, does not depend on rules of poesy, but on the way the people think, with each line coming to an end at a pause in the thought. Being fitted, then, to the rhythm of Vermont thinking and the natural surroundings, they qualify, in many instances, as folk poetry.

There is no question, at any rate, about the quality of such verses as "June Comes to Tinmouth Valley" and its companion piece, "Winter Comes to Tinmouth Valley." These are fervent, true, and illuminating.

Still, it is not for their poetry but for human nature in its Vermont incarnation that Walter Hard's little narratives are best regarded. With the native idiom he has preserved the wit, terseness, devastating shrewdness, and independence of the Vermonter, along with some less attractive characteristics. Brayley's store, Ed Thayer's livery, the Grange, the Five Hundred Club, the widows and spinsters, the old men on the town, the horse traders, hired help, men with masterful wives, the neighborly, the thrifty, and the shiftless, in these revealing episodes, all have the mark of authenticity.

The author specializes in putting a snapper at the end of each poem, which precisely agrees with the Vermonter's habit of closing a discussion with point and pithiness, and letting it go at that.

The Book Window

A Bibliography of Dancing, Second Cumulated Supplement, 1936-38, compiled by Paul D. Magriel (New York: H. W. Wilson, $1.15), is a classified list of recent material, indicative of the growth of interest in the dance and the consequent increase in its literature.

Four Keys to Guatemala, by Vera Kelsey and Lilly de Jongh Osborne (Funk & Wagnalls, $3). A detailed account of the republic's scenery, Indian tribes, colonial relics, and modern development.

The I. L. O. Year-Book, 1938-39 (International Labor Office, Geneva and Washington, 10s. 6d., $2.75). Ninth issue, setting forth outstanding events in industry and labor through the first quarter of 1939.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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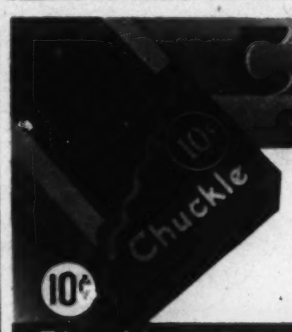

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Branwell Brontë as Protagonist

Pattern for Genius, by Edith Ellsworth Kinsley. New York: Dutton. $3.50.

THIS BOOK is a tour de force which has been brought off with brilliant success. The long sub-title indicates both the emphasis and the design: "A Story of Branwell Brontë and his Three Sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, largely told in their own Words." The sad tale of Branwell Brontë's misdirected, thwarted, and disastrous career has already been told many times, but hitherto always as part of the tragic background of the life of one or another of his sisters or of all of them. Here the attempt has been made to bring the brother into the forefront of the narrative, to make of him the protagonist of the tragedy.

Miss Kinsley's motif is that Branwell was born with a pattern to fulfill—the "pattern for genius"; and that whether as poet, painter, or musician he gave promise in early life of high achievement. This promise was frustrated. The blame for failure he attached to fate; rightly it is to be attributed to ungovernable temper and evil habits. As a little boy, the only son of his father, he was spoiled and indulged and petted, never subjected to discipline or contradiction, exalted to a position above the mere "females" (in Victorian phrase) of his family, flattered and cajoled. Thus it came about that pride ruled his years.

* * *

He possessed ambition; he was not incapable of work, at least in adolescence; the fragments that remain of his paintings, his poems, and his letters testify to considerable talent. But drink, opium, selfishness, vicious companions and other attendant miseries brought all promise to nought. He came to be the despair of his father and the shame of two of his sisters. Two—not three; for Miss Kinsley belongs among those interpreters of the mystery of the Brontë story who believe that Branwell is the clue to that central mystery—the character of Emily, the greatest genius of the family. This theme is so closely interwoven with Miss Kinsley's narrative of the brother's life that the book is almost as much a biography of Emily as of Branwell. To Anne a sympathy which is a little patronizing is extended; and Charlotte is portrayed with a definite lack of complete sympathy.

Though the effort is made to keep Branwell in the foreground, the narrative necessarily is in large measure occupied with the three sisters. After all, they fulfilled their "patterns for genius" and are among the immortals of English literature (even the comparatively ineffectual Anne), while their brother would have long since been forgotten save for his connection with their story. Moreover, we know much more about them than we do about him. Thus it happens that for long stretches Branwell almost disappears from the narrative. And yet Miss Kinsley has managed to make his shadow, as it were, brood over the scene and dominate, whether in shame or terror or love, the sisters' lives.

* * *

From the beginning it was suspected and has now for long been known that there is a great deal of autobiography in all the Brontë novels. The surroundings of Haworth and the denizens therein contributed many of the scenes and many of the characters in these books. Each of the sisters found in their brother "material" which they reproduced with photographic exactness. One facet of his character appears in one of the men in their fiction, another in another. No one portrait is a complete likeness, but such a likeness can be put together from many delineations. This is true not only of description and analysis but of events and episodes.

This fact has enabled Miss Kinsley to make elaborate use of the writings of the Brontës; the story is, as she says on her title-page, "largely told in their own words." Indeed, in her preface she describes her book modestly as a "compilation." The compilation has been made with endless patience and great ingenuity. Miss Kinsley would be the first to admit that in many cases it is impossible to prove that there is a basis of biographical fact for many of the passages which she weaves into her narrative; but equally impossible would it be to disprove that such is the case. She requests the reader to choose for himself whether to regard her book as fiction or biography. It is safe to say that in broad outline and for most of the details "Pattern for Genius" is biography, not "fictionized biography," that detestable mongrel genre. Otherwise we must admit that the resemblances between episodes in the novels and events in Branwell's life stretch coincidence beyond reasonable limits.

Miss Kinsley has adroitly stitched together her abundant excerpts with the necessary narrative and explanation. Her own contribution to the story is told with simplicity and directness, though (as she would gladly admit) there is a contrast between the splendid, spacious prose of the three sisters and her own writing.

S. C. C.

LOVE OF TRAVELING ALONE
Illustration From "The British Character"

The British on Themselves

The British Character, studied and revealed by Pont of Punch. New York: Knopf. $1.50.

MARGARET HALSEY'S "With Malice Towards Some" caused no end of merriment among Americans, but also, to the amazement of many Americans, among the English. Pont of Punch proves once more that the English can be funnier about themselves than Americans can be about them. The Englishman can view his own foibles without rancor. No one can be more amusing about him than himself, except possibly the Frenchman.

Not all the strange characteristics of the English are peculiar to them, however, as a perusal of these reproductions of Pont's drawings from Punch will reveal. It is not only the English who tend to think things not so good as they used to be, to arrive late at the theater, or to laugh at their own anecdotes; though there is a singularity about the absence of a gift for cooking, the capacity for remaining calm in all circumstances, and the belief in the importance of not being intellectual. But there is perhaps something to be said for the failure to appreciate good music when the music is being played, as on Page 29, by a violin, a cello, a clarinet and a harp.

E. M. Delafield, in an introduction, proves that she thoroughly appreciates the qualities of her fellow-countrymen; but she is careful to insist that these qualities belong specifically to the English, and not necessarily, as the title suggests, to the British as a whole. She finds a fundamental English quality in the substitution of tradition for thought. Thus the English, who are fond of dogs and horses, but take another attitude to foxes, deer, and pheasants, "firmly believe themselves to be the only nation on earth that is really kind to its animals."

Englishmen, according to Miss Delafield, are convinced that England is going to rack and ruin, that England is the finest country in the world, that all foreigners are slightly mad, and that anyone disagreeing on any of these points ought to be shot. While Englishwomen believe that all men are just like children, that it is better to be dowdy than smart, that listening to the wireless is meritorious but reading a novel is waste of time, and that children are a blessing to their parents.

"It will be part of our English inconsistency," she concludes, "to enjoy Pont's delightful presentations of our national life, to point out to one another how very true it all is, and to continue, unmoved, in our ways."

L. A. S.

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Christianity and Nationalism

Germany and England, Background of Conflict, 1848-1894, by Raymond James Sontag. New York: D. Appleton-Century. $3.50.

IT IS THE CUSTOM these days to explain the situation in Europe by beginning in 1919. Occasionally, a scholar who remembers that history did not necessarily begin with the Treaty of Versailles, goes back to 1871 or 1848.

Prof. Raymond James Sontag has chosen the earlier date. But in doing so he is less concerned with the minute details of a developing Germany than with the tracing of those basic ideas in politics and economics which explain the Germany and the Britain of 1919 and of 1939.

Thus "Germany and England" becomes more than its sub-title would indicate. It is not only the "background of conflict" between 1848 and 1894 which it surveys. Its more significant achievement is delineation, in vivid relief, of what Professor Sontag calls "the greatest political problem of the century, the problem of the relation of the national state to the individual citizen and the community of nations."

Starting with the contrast between the England of Richard Cobden and the Germany of Friedrich List, the Princeton Professor of History finds two basically different concepts at work. On the one hand was freedom of enterprise and the creation of wealth. On the other was the doctrine of state control and the belief that the foundation of national development lay in the pursuit of power.

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From these antagonistic concepts, he finds that "the ideal of the national state which Bismarck carried to triumph was in every way the antithesis of British liberalism." Bismarckian and Gladstonian doctrines are followed through their changing cycles. And running as a thread through the survey is Professor Sontag's keen awareness of the development of nationalism in its relation to the policies and the political philosophies of the two contending powers.

As an example, there is the relation between the rise of the nationalism and the decline of religious interest, which many commentators on the days of 1874 have failed to observe. Professor Sontag quotes Gladstone's declaration of that year: "I am convinced that the welfare of mankind does not depend on the state or the world of politics; the real battle is being fought in the world of thought, where a deadly attack is made with great tenacity of purpose and over a wide field, upon the greatest treasure of mankind, the belief in God and the gospel of Christ."

Professor Sontag indicates that there may be no clear evidence to show how much of the fervor formerly poured into religion found an outlet in nationalism and imperialism. But he feels that it can safely be said that "the decline of religion and the rise of nationalism were intimately connected."

* * *

In his study, which is one of the most finely integrated pieces of research on Anglo-German relations in many a day, Professor Sontag has ranged over a broad philosophical field, which raises his book above the limited interest of the technical historian. Many of its passages, were their dates deleted, might be read in explanation of the situation today—a situation which the thinking of half a century ago does much to explain.

Gx.

The University of North Carolina Press has published a third edition of Paul Green's "The Lost Colony," now in its third season at the Waterside Theater in Manteo, N. C. The new edition contains the revisions made by the author in the last two years.

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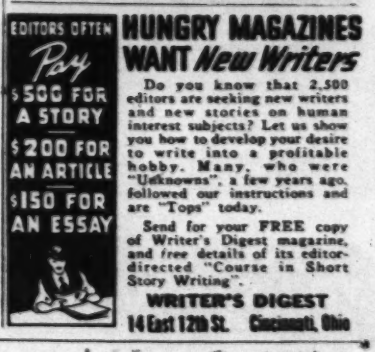
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The Centenary of the Penny Post

IN THESE DAYS of both rapid and cheap transport of letters by air to all parts of the British Empire, and today, now that the mails regularly fly the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, it is difficult to visualize a time when postage, reckoned by distance and the number of enclosures, was collected C. O. D. The lowest charge for a letter from London to Birmingham, a distance of 113 miles, was 9d.; with one enclosure, 1s. 6d.; with a second, 2s. 3d.

Previous to the Penny Postage law, which was passed in England 100 years ago on Aug. 17, letter means of conveying letters other than through the Postal Service were sought. Mr. Cobden, in evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, stated, "The extent to which evasion is there (Manchester) practiced is incredible; five-sixths of the letters from Manchester to London do not pass through the Post Office."

Such were the conditions prevailing when Rowland Hill was born, at Kidderminster, on Dec. 3, 1795; the third child of a family of eight. Shortly after his birth, the Hills moved to Wolverhampton, where they lived in poverty.

Courtesy of the Postmaster General
THE MULREADY ENVELOPE

receiving was a luxury. At least one kind-hearted postmaster let the poor have their letters, trusting to recover the postage on the installment system! Naturally, Seven years later Mr. Hill gave up business and bought a school on the outskirts of Birmingham. Mr. Hill's large family as they grew up all assisted in the school; Rowland helped to teach before he was in his teens.

It was the family school which first brought Rowland Hill into prominence. He had gradually assumed its direction and evolved a unique system of education, and that, coupled with a work on Public Education which he published jointly with his brother, brought the Hazlewood method (so-called after the name of the school) into the limelight.

"The number of visitors here is immense," wrote one of the brothers. "It is quite a nuisance."

On his marriage in 1827, Rowland Hill came to Bruce Castle, Tottenham, where he started a school similar to Hazlewood. The castle is now fittingly the home of the Postal Museum and is dedicated to Hill's memory.

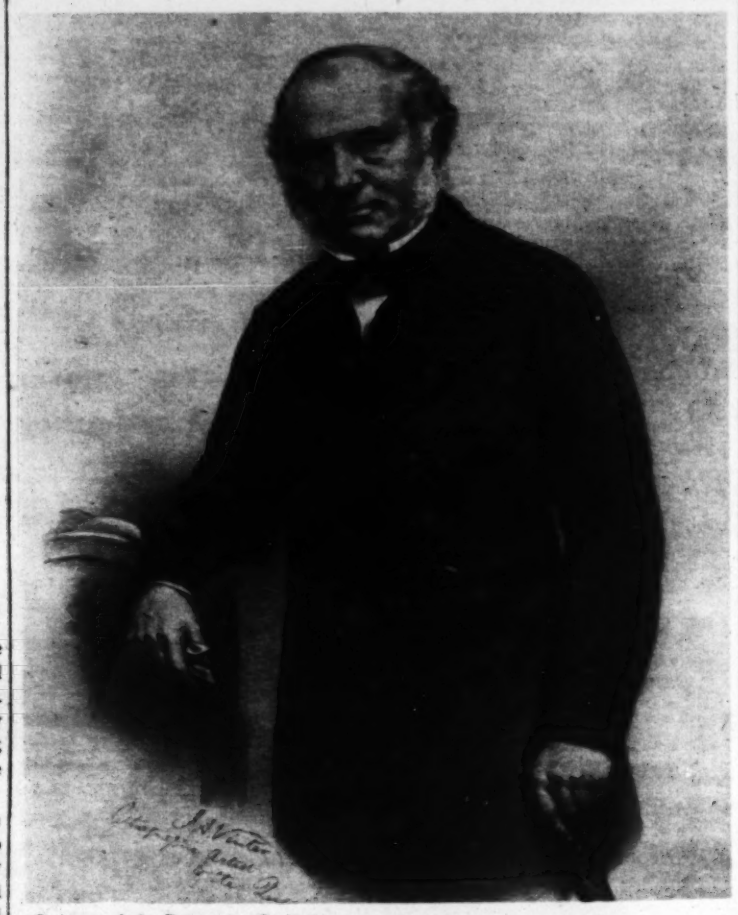
The Hills were a league of brothers, all inspired with a desire for knowledge and the "accomplishment of things permanently great and good." They had early been trained to reason, and one can picture the family, when, in 1835, the national Exchequer showed a large balance, debating together how it would be employed.

It may have been this fact, together with his own experiences of expensive postage in times of poverty, which turned Rowland Hill's attention to postal reform. He made a systematic examination of the subject and drew up a scheme for the conveyance of all letters at a minimum rate of 1d. This scheme he submitted to the Government and was received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As, however, the Government was not prepared to take up the matter, Rowland published a pamphlet entitled, "Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability."

Though the Postmaster-General said in the House: "With respect of the plan set forth by Mr. Hill, of all the wild and visionary schemes which he had ever heard or read of, it was the most extraordinary," the snowball had begun to roll. The newspapers took up the subject. A third edition of the pamphlet was called for. A Member of Parliament's request for a committee of inquiry was granted.

Though Rowland Hill was now Secretary to the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia, he pressed on, aided and supported by his family, with his philanthropic reform.

Meetings were held in all parts of England pressing for penny postage, and petitions poured in on Parliament. London and provincial newspapers became more and more favorable. A special paper began to appear, entitled the Post Circular, devoted solely to the cause. Finally, Lord Melbourne received a deputation consisting of 150 Members of Parliament.



Courtesy of the Postmaster General
SIR ROWLAND HILL, FOUNDER OF THE PENNY POST

In face of such an urgent demand, the Government yielded, and on July 5, 1839, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget, proposed the adoption of a uniform penny postage. When the Bill reached the Lords, a gigantic petition, said to have been signed in 12 hours and containing the signatures of the Lord Mayor and 12,500 merchants, was presented. On Aug. 17 the Penny Postage Bill received Royal assent.

Hill was called in to assist the Government to put his plan into practice. After considerable reorganization, on Jan. 10, 1840, penny postage was extended to the whole kingdom. The penny black stamps and the Mulready envelopes were not issued to the public until May 6

* * *

Miss Harriet Martineau, describing Rowland Hill, says: "The alteration in Rowland Hill himself, since he won his tardy victory, is an interesting spectacle to those who knew him 20 years ago. He always was full of domestic tenderness and social amiability; and these qualities now shine out, and his whole mind and manners are quickened by the removal of the cold obstruction he encountered at the beginning of his career. Grateful as I feel to him, as the most signal social benefactor of our time, it has been a great pleasure to me to see the happy influence of success on the man himself."

"His great plan," Mr. Gladstone said after Rowland Hill's passing, "ran like wildfire through the civilized world, and never perhaps was a local invention (for such it was) and improvement applied in the lifetime of its author to the advantage of such vast multitudes of his fellow-creatures." M. H.

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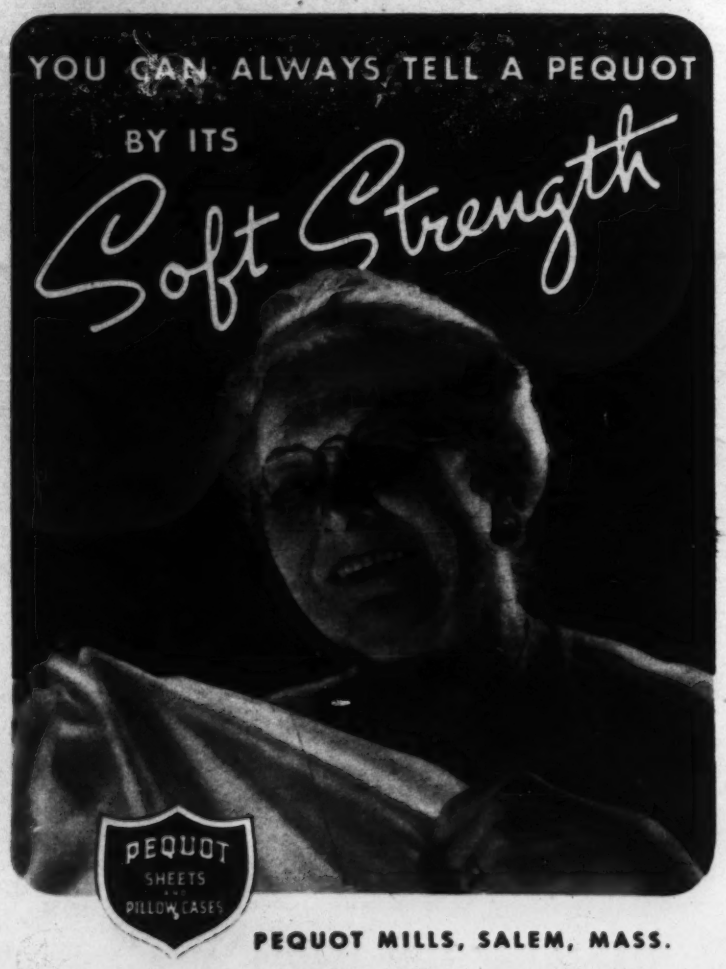

PEQUOT MILLS, SALEM, MASS.

. . Neutrals' Fight for Peace

(Continued from Page 2)

disturbed by aggression. They understand better than the Scandinavians why America takes such an active interest, but one of them did say: "There is too much spreading of hatred. That does not really cure Fascism, and it can do much harm. If you saw that it was to your interest you could do much to restrain ill-will and to open up new avenues of co-operation, particularly in trade." Certainly the Dutch furnish a good example of what can be done to maintain a temperate attitude when a people and their government are resolved to do so.

This is an incomplete survey of Europe's neutrals. All the small nations—even Hungary and Spain who signed the anti-Comintern pact—are striving to maintain an independent position. All exert in some degree the same anti-war influences I found in the countries I visited. Three great contributions the small countries are making:

1. Sanity. They are consciously and resolutely rejecting ideological extremes. Actively practicing democracy, they have enough detachment not to be self-righteous; they see that improvements can be made. A Stockholm editor insisted that the democracies are more materialistic than the dictatorships. "The dictators demand sacrifices for the common welfare" he said. "They appeal to their people to give up ease and luxury, even to reduce the size of their meals, for the sake of an ideal. The democracies bribe the people with promises, pander to their selfish instincts. Leaders seek merely to get or keep office, not to carry out a great purpose. They win support by distributing public money or favors to special interest blocs. Democracy too often is gimme government!"

2. Internationalism. The little countries have always been the sincerest advocates of a world order. Their own insecurity leads them to support collective security. Lacking force, they appeal naturally to reason and justice. Unable to afford the more extravagant notions of national sovereignty, they more readily give allegiance to international organization.

The big countries have reverted to the old concept of collective security — military alliances. In them nationalism has risen to answer nationalism. In the "white war" it has been necessary to emphasize partial and divisive war aims. But the little countries still cling to impartial internationalism. They are the strongest representatives of that common humanity which emphasizes agreement and unity.

3. Peacemaking. Neutrals are natural peace brokers. They afford the only hope of impartial mediation. Injured by strife, they will make sacrifices for peace. They are denying themselves the perilous luxury of irresponsible hatred. They try to put aside the tempting titillations of war scares. To a large extent they eschew the pleasures of ideologic argument. Caught between fires, they cannot afford to indulge in economic "strafing." Lilliputians among mail-clad giants, they have learned to turn the other cheek.

I charged a Swedish friend with making a virtue of necessity. "Yet it's still a virtue to practice Christianity," he answered. "Don't think it's easy to take insults. We pay for peace. And I don't find much of sacrifice or courage either in the big countries' readiness to fight for 'national honor.' "

Unheroic the little neutrals may appear. One may feel that they might have an even poorer world to live in if none of the big countries stood up against aggression and the spread of tyrannous ideologies. One may hope that they will eventually find it necessary to throw their weight officially on the side of their democratic convictions. Yet in their effective practice of democracy and conscious rejection of hate there is much for others to learn. And we must be grateful that there are countries where "Love thy neighbor" is regarded as a necessity of national policy.

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. .Undemocratic Proposal—*Mary Anderson*

(Continued from Page 6, Column 1)

cause of its failure to achieve its economy purpose and because of its disastrous effects on women and families in the lower income brackets, practically the only ones to which it was applied.

The great rejoicing over the demise of Section 213 has changed into consternation as its ghost has begun to walk in the past year; in fact, as a many-headed specter in the form of 21 or more state bills. What lies behind the efforts to revive this buried issue?

The proponents of the bills mistakenly regard themselves as benefactors. They argue that dismissal of married women from jobs will help to solve our unemployment problems. All told, married women form only about 6 per cent of all gainful workers in the country, and married women in public service constitute a much smaller proportion of all employed persons—so small, in fact, that their dismissal would make hardly a dent in the unemployment situation. In fact, loss of jobs by such married women would necessitate dismissal of certain other women employed in the homes of some of these working wives.

Moreover, the arguments of the proponents are based on a fallacious philosophy—on the awarding of jobs on the basis of need instead of on the basis of preparation or fitness for work. In other words, this would tend to reduce public service to the level of a relief program, a wholly unwarranted approach, in violation of our competitive system, subversive to general efficiency, and a serious blow at the merit system.

If need were used as a test for jobs, fair play would require that this policy be applied to other groups. Such a policy would rule out of employment all single women and bachelors with private means and married men with independent incomes; in fact, all who now seek remunerative work as a means of self-expression or of rendering service rather than because of the necessity to earn a livelihood.

* * *

To try to decide the question of need in the case of married women now holding or seeking jobs, or even for those in public service, would be impossible without an exceedingly complicated and expensive machinery. Family problems are too involved for outside interests to decide how many wage earners a normal family requires or on how small an income it should get along. This whole problem is particularly intricate as a result of the depression, which undermined the status of families in all occupational groups.

Therefore, for the benefit of those who stress need as a factor, it is important to point out that the Women's Bureau studies disclose very definitely that about 9 in every 10 married women workers who are employed or seeking gainful work are doing so from necessity—not choice.

The bills to restrict employment of married women are rooted in lack of understanding of women's economic status, and in the failure to realize that the steadily rising tide in the employment of married women in the past decades is the result of our changing civilization and methods of work. The absorption by our modern mass-production system of jobs formerly done by women in the home and constituting their economic contribution to the family has meant that women have had to follow their work and not that they have taken men's jobs. In fact, it might be fairer to say that men first took women's jobs, but in reality it is the adaptation of the two sexes to the world's work as circumstances require.

Just as a century ago marriage vows did not end, but rather increased, women's need to be an economic factor in the family, so today the woman who marries must in many instances, because of her need to make her economic contribution in accordance with our modern pattern, continue as a wage earner. Often the married woman, because of her children, has heavier responsibilities than when she was single.

Thus the chief reasons why married women seek employment may be summarized as follows: To keep the home and family together because of the husband's inadequate wage, his unemployment, illness, or incapacity to work; to raise the family standard of living above the mere health-and-decency level; to keep the children in school; to pay doctors' or hospital bills; to support elderly parents or other relatives; to save for a rainy day. Moreover, as to the other one tenth, whose families could possibly get along on the husband's income, some of these women hesitate to resign from a job, fearing that the husband might lose out, and that the family, if the wife were jobless, would be stranded. The depression, which piled up countless illustrations of such predicaments, engendered a general fear of economic insecurity.

* * *

Women in our present system should not be expected to exist as economic parasites. But even were we to grant the argument of the proponents of these bills that there may be individual wives who should not be working for pay at the present time, we do not agree to the righting of individual abuses by a general law that would result in much greater abuses of a more serious type.

And this leads us to the democratic heart of the discussion. The right to work is an inalienable privilege belonging to women as well as to men without distinction as to marital status. Legislative attacks designed to prohibit the members of any minority group from full self-expression and the right to earn a living are an attack on democracy itself. I am sure the proponents of such legislation restricting the right of married women or couples to work do not see its implications as an attack on democracy. But it is just that. It constitutes, therefore, not only a danger to the families that would be affected directly but a great menace to one of the cornerstones essential to democracy: the inalienable right of individuals to express themselves, to do the things which they find necessary for one reason or another to do, and to hold a job on the basis of their demonstrated preparation and fitness for such work rather than their need of employment.

The time to defeat legislative attacks on the rights of a group is before enactment of laws. Therefore, the appearance of any bills of the nature discussed herein should be the signal for all progressive forces to co-operate to defeat them.

. .Dual Employment—*Maurice Fitzsimons, Jr.*

(Continued from Page 6, Column 4)

that the unfortunate unemployed should be placed in the bread line while married women assume the protection of a wedding ring but refuse what I believe to be its restrictions and responsibilities?"

One of the most important considerations is the effect of working wives on labor standards which can best be explained by the following illustration. A certain married woman, her husband supporting her, can better afford to take a cut in wages than a woman who has the necessary standard of support for which she must provide. Therefore, married women working can and do reduce the salary scale throughout the land, by being financially able to work for less.

* * *

It's not so many years ago that young women would go to school and then enter the fields of employment. After an indefinite number of years they would marry, retire from employment, and the growing generations following them would replace them in their jobs. Today, in many instances, that is a forgotten philosophy and we have 54 per cent of all the unemployed in America between the ages of 18 and 35.

Actually thousands of girls, who were educated in American colleges to become school teachers, are now doing housework for housewives who are continuing to teach school or to work in some other capacity.

Let me give you an example typical of those throughout the country. A father and mother sacrificing and mortgaging their home and their future to finance an education for their daughter and expect that perhaps she will be a teacher. The parents expect their daughter, having a financially remunerative job, will be able to pay back their investment in her. The facts of the case are today that, after she has her education, she can't get a job, and finally, in desperation, she has to do housework at a couple of dollars a week, while perhaps her employer, a working wife, perhaps less educated, perhaps less able than she, continues teaching school. Now, let's follow this girl on. In a few years, romance comes into her life—she gets married, and her family responsibilities arise. Her father and mother may have to assume a mortgage condition which would have been eliminated had the girl been able to obtain more remunerative work for which she had prepared herself.

The arguments offered by the opposition of the economic side of the question are generally based on the denial of women's freedom, class legislation, and constitutionality. I might answer these arguments best by taking up the constitutional question briefly. The Constitution of the United States and of every state provides for the Congress or the Legislature of the several states to provide laws governing the personnel of itself and their public employees. As a result of such provisions, we have Civil Service, Veterans' Preferences, tenure, and pensions, for public employees. A constitution is merely the experienced beliefs of economic and moral philosophies of a people. That's why the Constitution has stood so well. It has been written as a reflection of the economic, moral, and religious errors of the old world.

* * *

When constitutions provide that Congress or the Legislatures shall determine, and establish, and give, the right of employment, from Federal Departments through state departments to county, city, and village employment, such standards, rights, and tenure itself, automatically implied that by the same standard and power they may also set up who may not be employed. And so the arguments of constitutionality are merely the red herring of an inadequate defense.

The moral side of the question is even more serious than the economic side. The future of our country depends on the future of our homes. Home life depends on and is made by a mother; a mother to instill philosophy to a growing child, and make a home for her family—a happy and contented home, not necessarily one of luxury, as that is not the yardstick of qualifications for a home. Home life is a family that is centered around a mother, whether its sphere be a one-room cabin or a 30-room mansion. It's that mother influence that determines. Penalization and a little sacrifice and the home circle becomes more closely knit, with greater reverence for their God, for one another, and for their state and nation.

False feminism, secular feminism in many instances, has made masculinity the ideal for women. It has caused women to enter a commercial field and become instinctively masculine, leaving less time for them to stress the things that are properly their own: namely, the instinct of religion, the instinct of beauty, the instinct of social life and good manners. It has thrown women from the family role into competition with men out in the world and it removes natural values by making a career superior to marriage and domesticity. Freedom and equality are gained when everyone has an equal opportunity to work. The single person and the widow, the married woman whose husband is incapacitated or ill, or unemployed, has not equal opportunity with the married woman whose job is one for luxury, and not need.

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Over the Editor's Desk

IRELAND CONTINUES to be a prime political problem for England, and the increased frictions of recent years, resulting from partition, have been heightened of late by bombing activities of supposed Irish extremists in London, attempting to enforce arguments with violence. Wickham Steed, these many years a leading political observer in Britain, and former editor of The Times, London, recently visited Ireland and talked with political authorities. His offer of the results of this study was accepted through the European news bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

MAURICE FITZ-SIMONS, JR.

Oswald Garrison Villard, long a fighter for causes that promised human betterment, is a grandson of the New England abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison. Another pioneer for the ending of slavery in the United States was Benjamin Lundy, who has been subject of a prolonged study by Mr. Villard. The centenary of the passing of Lundy is to be observed at McNabb, Ill., on Aug. 29, and preparations for this event led Mr. Villard to submit for Monitor use the article that appears in this issue.

A large part of the difficulty over national budgets, apparently arises from lack of agreement over bookkeeping subheads. What projects are self-liquidating, and what must be chalked off to general, if intangible, improvement? An interesting analysis of the whole budget theory was sent in for this issue by W. Spencer Thompson, a public service fellow of the Harvard School of Public Administration.

MARY ANDERSON

In this issue Donovan Richardson completes his series of four articles on Europe today, based upon his observations during a recent visit to England and seven European countries. Mr. Richardson completed his article for the most part on shipboard during the return voyage and the result is a forcefulness of impact that comes from a sympathetic first-hand fresh approach to the subject that is first in the thoughts of the world today, How may a lasting peace be found, before, not after, a war?

Gordon W. Walker of the Monitor's Boston staff, working in the foreign news department but finding diversion in reporting sports, this week sums up the prospects for a new Tilden or Budge in the tennis world. The next few weeks, with their tournaments in Brookline, Mass., and at Forest Hills, L. I., and elsewhere, will provide the answer to Mr. Walker's questioning.

Today there is legislation pending before 20 state legislatures designed to remove from the salary rolls women in the civil service whose husbands are in receipt of incomes that are regarded by initiators of the legislation as sufficient to support families. Maurice Fitzsimons, Jr., of the Wisconsin Legislature Assembly, has been active in promoting this proposed legislation, and accepted our invitation to state his views. For an authoritative discussion of the other side of the argument, we asked for a statement by Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

If you haven't visited Washington in a dozen years you are in for an astonishing experience because of the transformation of the city caused by the erection of many magnificent buildings needed to give adequate housing to departments that have long outgrown their quarters and homes for the numerous new governmental activities that have grown out of the New Deal. Mary Hornaday, of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, has seen the transformation become more and more marked during the past dozen years and in this issue tells something of the meaning of the changes in the Capitol city's appearance.

Soon to be Printed

The Monitor's New York financial correspondent has prepared a jolly article on the efforts now being made by Wall Street to be better understood by the general public. J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of the Monitor, recently became one of the working press because of an opportunity to interview Harold L. Ickes, head of the United States Department of the Interior. Mr. Ickes talked frankly about newspapers, their duties and opportunities, in a way that readers will find to be most persuasive. What the Government is doing to restore American landmarks is to be depicted in a pictorial presentation that will reveal to many the wealth of historical possessions in the United States.

. . Lundy

(Continued from Page 7)

versal Emancipation. Whatever Mr. Garrison's place in history may be, he would be the first to say that he never surpassed Benjamin Lundy in unselfish and heroic devotion to the cause in which Lundy pioneered.

It is hardly surprising that after a life of such hardships Lundy passed on in his fifty-first year. Unlike Garrison, he did not live to see the victory of their cause, nor even witness Abolition in the British West Indies. It was written of him in the life of him, compiled under the direction of his children and published in 1847, that "he was slightly under the middle size, of a slender form, light and rather sandy complexion and hair, a sanguine temperament and a cheerful and sprightly disposition. His manners were gentle and very unassuming." It is a cause for gratification that the Quakers, of whom he was so distinguished a member, are recalling his services to his country by their centenary services.

..Who's Next in Tennis Tops?

(Continued from Page 4)

the top of his form, Johnston failed to win a single set either year.

But Tilden is lost to amateur tennis, and such stars as Ellsworth Vines, Fred Perry, and Don Budge have in turn stepped up to take over the top berth. Tennis champions flow brilliantly in the amateur ranks for a period of time, and then either fade, or else move on to another bracket of the game, making room for new lights.

The Davis Cup games have reached such a state of international acclaim that a brilliant performance by any one player during the series is instantly recognized throughout the world.

* * *

Such was the case in the Davis Cup match between Borotra and Allison, during the 1932 challenge round. Borotra, a well-known but hardly peerless French veteran, was defending the cup for France against the youthful American in the decisive match of the series. Allison had taken the first two sets, and then the Basque came up behind to capture the next two, tying the score at the beginning of the final set. Allison's strong playing again came to the fore and he drove the Frenchman to match point. But Borotra rallied and saved himself. Again Allison reached match point, and again Borotra saved himself with a shot that skimmed over the top of the net.

By this time the 10,000 spectators that crowded famous Stade Roland Garros in Paris—France's Forest Hills—were far beyond the efforts of the umpire to preserve quiet and order.

* * *

The third match point came up on Borotra's serve. His first shot was a fault, and his second was also called a fault. Double fault, and the match was given to the American.

But just as looks of despair began to creep into the circle of French faces surrounding the court, the umpire's decision was reversed, and the second service was called good. The demonstrative French gallery went wild as Allison, the zest gone from his game, fell easy victim to the Frenchman's finishing shots. France had kept the Davis Cup. Borotra had done it. A top-flight, never-to-be-forgotten champion had been made.

"He that loveth his brother abideth in the light."
1 John 2:10

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—Dr. Albert David Belden

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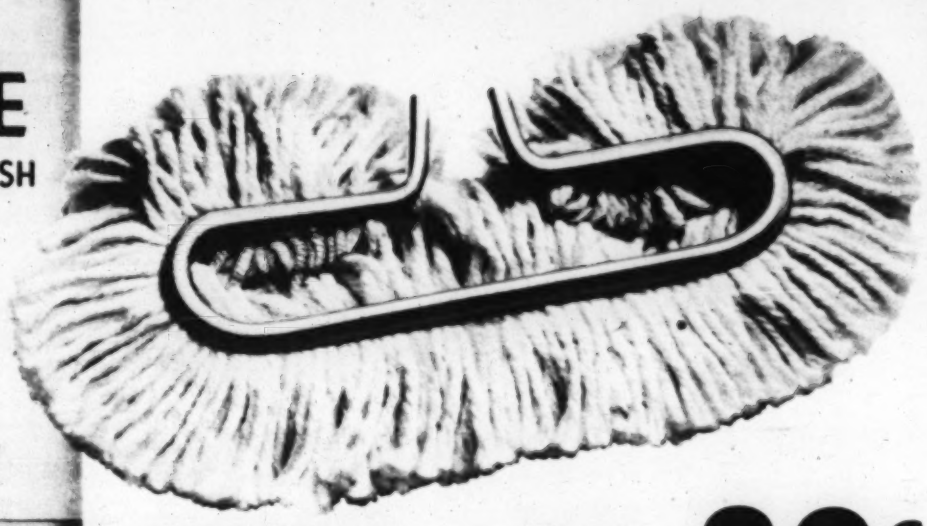

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